

Democratic State Convention elect a ticket—District conventions make nominations for Congress....Milkmakes a grewsome discovery....Arizona and Scandia to sail Sunday with supplies and ammunition....Mrs. Patton's body not found yet.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Augusti had planned his escape.. Sagasta explains progress of peace negotiations to the Queen....Gen. Merritt issues a proclamation to the Philippine natives.

DEED IS DONE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Edelman of Orange received eighty-one Los Angeles votes for State Treasurer, and was defeated by Will S. Green of Colusa, the incumbent. George B. Cole of San Bernardino was also hoodooed in the same manner in his candidacy for Attorney-General. Andrews of Tehama receiving the nomination. The climax was capped when the nomination for State Printer was made. R. Y. McBride was backed by Los Angeles, and was really the only candidate who was the unanimous choice of a delegation, the solid support given to the other candidates being due to the application of the unit rule. Wood of Sacramento carried off the nomination.

The application of the unit rule has been disastrous to the Los Angeles delegation. It has stirred up fierce dissensions within the delegation, and more than once revolt has been imminent. Caucuses have been marked by repeated denunciations of "gag rule." Many delegates who were forced to abandon personal preferences and vote for candidates whom they did not want, rebelled against surrender to the majority. Another source of irritation has been the constant uncertainty whether the railroad faction or purity push would secure control of the delegation. The argument originally for the adoption of the unit rule was that by means of it Los Angeles would be an influential factor in the convention, but as a matter of fact, Los Angeles secured nothing, every one of its candidates being defeated.

BURKE REPUDIATES.

The Board of Equalization Convention for the Fourth District developed a hot fight. Three candidates were nominated, W. R. Burke of Los Angeles, T. O. Toland of Ventura, and M. R. Merritt of Monterey. The latter figured conspicuously in the Rose-Patton Congress fight in 1896, lining up the railroad forces, and much laughter was evoked when he was lauded in the nominating speech as an anti-railroad man. W. H. Alford, chairman of the convention, ruled that the unit rule of the Los Angeles delegation was not applicable to the district convention.

On the roll call Tom McCaffery voted for Burke. Burke leaped to his feet and shouted: "I repudiate the vote of McCaffery, the Southern Pacific train dispatcher. I don't want his vote. He has cast it for a purpose."

"I vote for whom I please," said McCaffery. "You damned wretch, I don't want your vote," retorted Burke vehemently. "I demand that it be erased from the roll. I would not have it even if it would give me the nomination." The Los Angeles gave Burke 40, Merritt 32 and Toland 8. A hot dispute arose over San Diego's vote, the attempt being made to vote absentees for Merritt. As the call progressed it became evident that Toland was in the lead, and Burke arose and withdrew in favor of Toland, declaring that he did so in the interest of decency and good government. Burke was cheered most enthusiastically, and Toland was made the unanimous nominee of the convention. G. M. TROWBRIDGE.

FULL PROCEEDINGS.

Text of the Platform and Names of Nominees.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, and after the report of the committees favoring fusion was read, it was announced that the Committee on Platform, which had been up all night and was still in session, would not be able to report for some time, so a motion was adopted to proceed with the nomination of candidates. As soon as Gov. Budd called the convention to order, J. J. Dwyer of San Francisco rose to a question of personal privilege. He denounced the statement that he would later, in the course of the convention, endeavor to rush through a minority report in the interest of Sam Rainey or his followers, and denied that he would even present such a report. Dwyer said he would accept a report. Dwyer's statement was cheered.

The Committee on Fusion being ready to report, W. H. Alford took the platform and rehearsed the history of the plan of fusion. He concluded by reading the report as follows:

"To the Democratic State Convention: At a joint meeting of the conference committees of the Democratic, People's and Silver Republican parties, appointed by the State convention of their respective parties with a view to effecting a union of silver and other forces in the coming campaign, it was agreed as follows:

"First—That there should be a union of such parties and a united effort made to secure economical government; the resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and the administration of public affairs on the basis of honesty and equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Second—That we recommend such union to be founded on mutual concessions, as follows:

"The Silver Republican party to be conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court; the People's party to be conceded the nominations for Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the First and Second Districts, the members of the Board of Equalization in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts.

"As to Congress Districts, said committees respectfully recommend that the

People's party be conceded the nominee for Congress in the First, Sixth and Seventh districts, and that the Democratic party be conceded the nominee in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth districts.

"We further earnestly recommend that a union of said forces be made wherever possible in the various portions of the State on candidates for the Legislature, county and local offices.

"The Democratic State Convention is hereby notified that the Silver Republican party and the People's party have, in pursuance of the agreement heretofore entered into, accepted and ratified the foregoing basis of union, and have nominated candidates for the respective offices conceded to such parties.

"On receiving notice of the ratification of this agreement, the Silver Republican party and the People's party, through their duly authorized agents for that purpose, are prepared to make all final arrangements for carrying into full effect the foregoing agreement.

"The respective committees to this agreement, in view of the combination of all corporate influences inimical to the general welfare under the protecting auspices of the Republican party, in view of the fact that the silver and reform forces of the country agree on the paramount political issues of the day, the success and application of which in the government of the State and nation, is dearer to patriots than victory under any party name, hereby appeal to the convention, and to all citizens to endeavor not to act in isolation, but to make it successful at the polls, to the end that in the coming contest in 1900, under the banner of Bryan and silver, as now under the banner of Maguire and reform, we will all be found fighting shoulder to shoulder in a common cause for the uplifting of the masses in their rightful place in government."

Alford nominated James G. Maguire for Governor. He said that the main object of Democracy was the industrial freedom of mankind. There was no question as to this great principle of Democracy, although there was a difference as to the proper method to be pursued in attaining it. Until all were in accord in regard to the method to be pursued there would be more or less discord. It was therefore essential to select a man to whom Democracy was superior to all else except country. He must be a man whose life was perfectly clean and his record a platform within himself. In his mind's eye, Alford pictured a man toward whom the eyes of the whole people turn.

"In the name of the Democracy of California," he said, "I name the Hon. James G. Maguire." At this announcement the convention cheered loudly. Alford concluded by declaring that Maguire was not only the candidate of the Democracy of California, but of the voters as well. No matter what monopolistic forces and blackmaling newspapers might do and say against this candidate of the Democracy, the people of the State would rise in their might and elect him Governor. When Alford finished the convention rose to its feet and gave three rousing cheers for the nominee.

Stephen M. White seconded the nomination. He said he had known Maguire since his boyhood, and if the people wanted an honest man they had him in Maguire. If they wanted a man who had familiarized himself with the needs of the people, they had him in Maguire. He had experience beyond the confines of California. He knew the needs of the nation, as well as the State. In the Congress District he represented it had been impossible to defeat him. He had been elected again and again, and it was because he had been absolutely fair and honest in his dealings. He said:

"Some have called this a mere ratification meeting; that we are following in the footsteps of the Populist party. But let me tell you that the honest men of the Populist party knew no Democratic convention would nominate any other man than James G. Maguire. He is the choice of the people—not of a party."

In conclusion, the speaker said that it had been claimed that the Republican party must elect everybody from Coroner to Governor, because there had been a war.

"It was the people that fought this war," exclaimed Senator White, amid a thunder of applause, "and we will try to put out later how it was the our soldiers were compelled to wear shoddy clothes and misfit clothes. While in the Senate, I succeeded in getting in a bill putting a small tax on the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust, and I could get but seven Republican votes in support of it."

The history of the War Tax Bill was gone into by the speaker, claiming that it was an unjust bill because it discriminated. Tremendous cheering followed the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, and it was moved that Maguire be nominated by acclamation by a rising vote, which was done with much cheering.

Stephen M. White and Mayor James D. Phelan were appointed by the chair to escort Mr. Maguire to the platform. While they went out to look for Mr. Maguire, the convention proceeded to the nomination of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. John W. Hughes of San Diego, J. H. Seawell of Mendocino, W. H. Grant of Yolo, Joe Hamilton of Placer, Farnsworth of Tulare, William Conley of Madera and McKesick of San Francisco were placed in nomination.

The appearance of Congressman Maguire, escorted by Senator White and Mayor Phelan, was the signal for the cheering wildly. Mayor Phelan introduced the nominee in a brief speech. Mr. Maguire returned thanks, declaring his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party. He congratulated the convention upon the union of all the forces engaged in the battles against monopoly.

"I shall not forget," he said, "to hold this great honor in trust, comming, as it does to me, under circumstances which must make me forget myself, my conveniences, my interests in defending unsullied the standard of the Democratic party of California and carrying it to victory."

THE PLATFORM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

"The Democratic party of California in State convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its adherence to the time honored principles of Democracy enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and grandly upheld and enforced by his

Democratic successors in the Presidential office.

FREE SILVER.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the national platform of the Democratic party, adopted at Chicago, 1888, and specifically declare our adherence to the paramount purpose enunciated in that platform, viz.: A return to the constitutional system of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. "We reaffirm the unalterable adherence of the Democratic party to the principles of civil and religious liberty as proclaimed by the founders of our republic."

WAR WITH SPAIN.

"We endorse the action of Congress in declaring war against the government of Spain for the purpose of securing liberty to the people of Cuba and of putting an end to the long continued oppression and gross misgovernment under which they have suffered. We congratulate the people of the United States upon the successful termination of the war for the accomplishment of this purpose. We rejoice in the success that has come to America both on land and sea and glory in the bravery and skill of the soldiers and sailors of our country. The sublime courage and fortitude displayed by our naval and military forces in achieving the victories of Manila and Santiago have shown to the world the value of free institutions, the universal suffrage and the right of education. In developing the highest qualities of character, intelligence and courage, making our volunteer soldiers trained in the school of battle, our organizations more than equal to those who compose the great standing armies of Europe."

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. "We favor the fullest investigation of all claims affecting the Philippine Islands affecting our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto be taken intelligently and based upon a full knowledge of the facts that can affect the interests of the United States. While we do not favor an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, we do support the heretofore rendered to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American arms, and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of our people, and do not favor the surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any of the islands which we have acquired with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are unalterably opposed to the assumption by this government of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and to the imposition of that portion thereof upon the people of that island or any recognition thereof."

SECTIONALISM ERADICATED. "One of the results of the war to our country has been the obliteration of all sectional lines and differences among our people resulting from memories of the civil war. The people of all parts of our country have united with common purpose and patriotic spirit in support of our flag, in the crisis through which we have passed, and have banished from our midst all sectional animosities, and made appeals to sectionalism in future political campaigns impossible."

THE WAR TAX. "We commend the course of the Democratic party in Congress, in having acted with unanimity and without partisan division on all measures for the support of our arms in the war with Spain, and we commend the course of the Democratic party in Representatives in Congress in opposing the unjust and discriminating war-revenue measure of the Republican administration, which by far the greater portion of the cost of the war is levied upon the laboring classes of the country, and by which unnecessary burdens of such restrictions have been imposed upon the people of the United States."

WE HAIL THE FAITHFUL. "We heartily endorse and commend the faithful and efficient services of our Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have been true to their oath of office, and have stood for the principles of Democracy in the face of all opposition, and have maintained the honor of the Democratic party in the face of all attacks."

NICARAGUA CANAL. "We favor the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal by the United States government, and its ownership, operation and permanent control by the government."

REFUNDING DENOUNCED. "We denounce the measure recently adopted by the Fifty-fifth Congress providing for refunding the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States government as an unusual and vicious act of favoritism to a powerful corporation the effect of which would be to enable the Central Pacific Railroad Company to monopolize railroad transportation in California. We also denounce the proposed extension of the period of payment of said debts, pledging our candidates for Congress to oppose the same. We also pledge all candidates for Congress to oppose any extension of such time upon any railroad, and to demand the immediate closure of the government loans upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads and their sale for an amount equal to the principal of the claims of the government, or if a price sufficient for that purpose cannot be obtained, that the government bid in said railroad securities and sell them to the public for the benefit of the people."

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION. "We commend the efforts of the Democratic majority of the present State Railroad Commission to bring about a fair and equitable regulation of freight and fare charges for railroad transportation within the State of California, and we deprecate the unreasonable posthumous claims advanced by the people of California by dilatory proceedings instituted in the Federal and State courts by the Southern Pacific Company in evasion of its obligations to the State and in defiance of the conditions upon which it holds its public franchises."

"We oppose the efforts of the last Republican Legislature in refusing to appropriate the money necessary to enable the State Railroad Commission to carry out its duties, and we demand that the State and Federal courts, and to properly investigate the business methods, earnings and expenses of the railroads."

RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION. "We reiterate the position repeatedly asserted by the Democratic party of California that in the limitation of freight and fare charges by the State Railroad Commission no allowance should be made for interest upon any bonds or capitalization of the railroads, that reasonable interest should be allowed upon the actual investment in the construction of the railroads, including stations and terminals, and upon the actual value of rolling stock and other property used in connection with the railroad transportation, and no allowance should be made for interest upon the value of any privilege given by the people to such companies, and no allowance of interest upon any bonded indebtedness beyond the actual value of the railroad measured by the cost of reproducing

it at any given time at which rates are to be fixed. In determining the allowance to be made for operating expenses of railroads, the commission should provide liberally for the wages of men employed thereon, and all railroad companies should be compelled to pay wages in accordance with such allowance."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

"The preservation of the navigable rivers and harbors of California is of the greatest importance to the commerce and development of the State, and we therefore urge upon our delegation to Congress the importance of securing liberal appropriations for the maintenance of the navigability and improvement of the same."

"Fully realizing the great importance of early completion of the work undertaken upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and the possibility of placing the improvement of these waterways under the contract system at an early day, we pledge our representatives in Congress to exercise their utmost endeavor to accomplish this purpose, and declare that the completion of this improvement should be expedited by both State and nation."

"Whereas, this is the only means of improving the navigation and commerce of navigation and flood-water escape has been inaugurated by the State, and the Board of River Engineers and Sanitation by the Secretary of War; therefore, be it

ALGER AND SAN PEDRO. "We denounce the persistent and long continued efforts of the present Secretary of War to prevent the improvement of the public harbor of San Pedro, and his persistent efforts to discontinue the management of State institutions. Under his administration taxation has been reduced. When he assumed office he found a State debt of \$1,500,000, and will leave to his successor a surplus of \$2,000,000. "Although the tax levies of the three last years of his administration aggregated \$1,300,000, he has not pledged the platform upon which he was elected the rate of taxation for 1896 was the lowest in the history of the State, and the rates for 1897 and 1898 would have been still lower had not the assessed valuation of property in the State been decreased."

EVERYBODY IN IT.

On motion of Senator White, all the nominees of the People's party and the Silver Republican party were nominated by acclamation as the candidates of the Democratic party. Edward L. Hutchison of Los Angeles, the People's party nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, returned his thanks to the convention. He said: "I know what you would do, and simply did your duty in plain the name of James G. Maguire at the head of our ticket."

The result of the first two ballots for Associate Justice was as follows: First ballot, Hughes, 181; Conley, 175; Seawell, 127; Hamilton, 87; Farnsworth, 85; McKesick, 85; Grant, 27; Coffey, 25. Second ballot, Hughes, 174; Conley, 182; Seawell, 163; Hamilton, 43; Farnsworth, 82; McKesick, 53; Coffey, 48. When the third ballot, Mayor Phelan announced that San Francisco would cast her 154 votes for Judge Coffey, half a dozen members of the delegation shouted for a roll call, and said they were for Conley.

The San Francisco delegation had previously divided its votes among all the candidates for Judge Coffey, and it cast 149 for Coffey. Thereupon loud roars swept from the enviroing seats. The interior delegates jumped to their feet, and many of them shouted for recognition. Nearly every delegation desired to change its vote either to Hughes, Conley or Seawell. The roll call was postponed, and vigorously, and for half an hour struggled in vain to bring the convention to order. Judge Boone of San Diego withdrew Hughes, whereupon the excitement became more intense, and pandemonium reigned for another half hour.

CONLEY DEFEATS COFFEY. Finally quiet was restored, and a new roll-call ordered. It resulted in 347 votes for Judge Coffey and 409 for Judge Conley. Every time a delegation cast its vote for Conley the country delegates cheered. The count, however, behind the scenes, was that Judge Coffey had secured thirty-five votes from Los Angeles, eighty-one from San Francisco, and 145 from San Francisco. The roll call was continued, and the delegates of sixteen votes, and Butte, Lake, Napa, Nevada, Orange and San Mateo voted solidly for him. Solano gave him five votes out of twelve. Contra Costa five out of nine. Placer seven out of ten, all the rest of the votes being cast for Conley, who, on motion of a San Francisco delegate, was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Judge Conley, on ascending to the stage, received an ovation. He said: "I judged that two years from now the gentlemen from San Francisco would have as high a regard for him as they had for that pure, able and upright Judge Judge Coffey. At the convention, at 7:30 p.m., took a recess till 8:30.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, nominating speeches were restricted to three minutes, and all succeeding speeches were barred.

For State Treasurer, Charles Edelman of Orange, and Will S. Green of Colusa, were placed in nomination. Green received 40 and Edelman 30 votes. Green's nomination was made unanimous. For Attorney-General, B. Cole of San Bernardino and H. P. Andrews of Red Bluff were placed in nomination. Andrews received 497 and Cole 284 votes, and Andrews was declared the nominee.

On motion of Senator White the following amendments to the platform were adopted:

OUR NAVY. "We appreciate not only the splendid achievements of our naval heroes, and also rejoice in the magnificent work accomplished by American labor and skill in the construction of our ships of war and their armament. We are particularly gratified at the perfection manifested in the Oregon, Olympia and like vessels built in California waters, and insist that further similar work shall be done here. The necessities of our growing importance, the extension of our foreign trade and the interests of the country and citizens abroad demand such a navy as shall under aggression from foreign shores prove absolutely untitled. It is the duty of Congress to make corresponding appropriations, and to give us a navy capable of enforcing our rights wherever questioned."

George H. Rogers of Napa and Irving M. Mulholland of Inyo were placed in nomination for Surveyor-General. Mulholland was chosen, he receiving 215 and Rogers 213 votes.

John J. Curry of San Francisco, John Y. McBride of Los Angeles, G. I. Woodman of Sacramento and W. B. Benoit of Monterey were placed in nomination for State Printer. Woodman received the nomination, the vote standing: Woodman, 418; McBride, 21; Benoit, 21; Curry, 16.

R. A. Thompson of San Francisco

for the election by the Australian ballot, under State control and at public expense, of delegates to all party conventions called for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

"We favor the enactment of such laws as may be required to effectually stamp out the vicious and dishonest traffic in adulterated foods, which menaces the health, lives and prosperity of the people of California."

STATE TEXT BOOKS.

"We are in favor of the continuance and improvement of the State textbook system for our public schools."

STATE UNIVERSITY.

"We point with pride to the position of the University of California in the educational work and the progressive policy which has characterized its administration within the past few years, and the Democratic party, as the friend of popular education, pledges itself to the liberal support of the plans that promise it a glorious future."

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

"We favor the ratification by the Legislature of the charter recently adopted in the city and county of San Francisco, and pledge the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly to vote for the same."

TAXATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

"We favor a constitutional amendment abolishing the State poll tax and giving to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt and change their systems of taxation for local purposes whenever a majority of the people of any such county or municipality shall so determine. We favor the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, now pending, giving the right of local self-government to the counties of the State. We approve the principle of direct legislation, and favor its immediate adoption for municipal and other local purposes."

GOV. BUDD.

"We endorse the administration of Gov. James H. Budd, and especially point to the fact that he has inaugurated substantial economies and has introduced system and business methods in the management of State institutions. Under his administration taxation has been reduced. When he assumed office he found a State debt of \$1,500,000, and will leave to his successor a surplus of \$2,000,000."

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LET'S GO TO HALE'S.



Gowns. Ladies' good Muslin Gowns, Empire style, square neck, collar, front of yoke of embroidery, sleeves trimmed with lace, open at wrist, wide cambric ruffles, at 50c. Ladies' good Muslin Gowns, square neck or high neck, trimmed in clusters of tuck, lace and cambric ruffles, at 60c.

Skirts. A new line of Ladies' White Skirts; umbrella style, deep flounce of fine muslin, trimmed in medium wide embroidery, at \$1.00. Odd line of Ladies' White Skirts made of best muslin trimmed in fine embroidery; reduced from \$2 to \$1.25. Ladies' fine Cambric Skirts, very wide, deep flounce, trimmed in wide open embroidery, at \$2.00. Ladies' White Skirts, umbrella style, deep flounce of fine lawn, two rows of Point de Paris insertion, and edge to match, good width; fine value at \$2.50.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION. The Second Senatorial District Democratic Convention, consisting of the delegates from San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Modoc and Trinity counties, met and nominated John E. Raker for State Senator.

RAILROAD DISTRICTS.

The Second Railroad District nominated W. M. Hinton for the unexpired term, elected to Dr. T. B. W. Leland of the California Hotel, San Francisco, at 2 p.m., Saturday.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third Railroad District Convention nominated J. L. Dryden of San Diego for Railroad Commissioner.

CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

Barlow and De Vries Renominated. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—The First Congress District convention organized with J. F. Farrar as chairman and C. D. Dunbar secretary. Under the fusion compact M. E. Dittman of Shasta received the nomination for Congress.

SECOND DISTRICT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—Marion de Vries was renominated for Congress by the Second Congress convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—The Third Congress District Democratic convention organized by electing E. E. Leake chairman and Stephen L. Sullivan secretary, and nominated John Aubrey Jones of Alameda county of the People's party to represent the district in Congress.

GAVIN'S GENEROSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—The Fourth Congress District convention organized by electing J. F. Farrar chairman and E. P. E. Troy secretary. Max Popper placed in nomination Gavyn McNab and W. C. Graves nominated James H. Barry, H. P. Dooling, L. C. Mauser and A. A. Clinton seconded Barry.

BARLOW AGAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug. 18.—The Sixth Congress District renominated for Congress A. Barlow (Pop.) of San Luis Obispo.

OTHER POLITICS.

One County Delegation Pledged to Fight for Governor.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HOLISTER, Aug. 18.—A Republican caucus was held here today, at which the State Convention, all pledged to support Thomas Flint for Governor.

MONTREY'S DELEGATES PICKED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SALINAS, Aug. 18.—The Republican County Convention today elected delegates to the State and Congress conventions. J. A. Barham was endorsed for Congress, and A. J. Buckles for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

SANTA CRUZ UNPLEDGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, Aug. 18.—An unpledged delegation was today elected to represent this county in the Republican State Convention.

OBISPO COUNTY TICKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN LUIS OBISPO, Aug. 18.—The Republican County Convention today elected delegates to the State and Congress conventions. J. A. Barham was endorsed for Congress, and A. J. Buckles for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

SACRAMENTO REPUBLICANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, Aug.

COAST RECORD.

"NO DESIRE TO LIVE."

MRS. CONNORS TOOK MORPHINE WHEN HER MOTHER DIED.

Milkman Finds the Bodies of Old Mrs. Ellis and Her Daughter on the Beach.

THE SUICIDE MADE HER PLANS.

SHE LEFT A LETTER EXPLAINING HER RASH ACT.

Arizona Capitol Commissioners Can Now Advertise for Plans—Private Funeral Over Corbett's Parents.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PETALUMA, Aug. 18.—This morning Walter Curtis, a milkman, called at the residence of Mrs. Connors and, receiving no answer, entered the house, and in a back bedroom found Mrs. Ellis, the aged mother of Mrs. Connors, dead, lying on a bed, with a sheet thrown over her. On going into the front bedroom, he found Mrs. Connors stretched out on a bed, dead also. He notified the officers, who found a note signed by Mrs. Connors, dated August 18, saying, "Mother died natural death Sunday night, so I had no desire to live longer and took morphine. I request that an inquest be dispensed with."

The mother had been ill for some time, but neighbors knew nothing of her death. The suicide had made all preparation for death, taking the fatal dose, having dressed the body of her mother and herself in their best clothes, and put everything in the house in perfect order.

HARD AT IT.

Maricopa County Conventions Adopt Solid Lengthy Platforms.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHOENIX (Ariz.), Aug. 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Democrats of Maricopa county met in delegate convention today, and at 6 p.m. adjourned until tomorrow, when it will conclude its labors. The only candidate nominated today was W. W. Murray, for Sheriff, on the third ballot.

A lengthy platform was adopted, which, it is predicted, will reflect the platform to be adopted later at the Territorial convention. It declares in favor of the 16-to-1 theory, says the defeat of Bryan was a conspiracy of the Rothschilds; that the war with Spain was forced on the administration by Democrats in Congress, and refers eulogistically to the late Capt. Buckley O'Neill. On Territorial issues, the platform takes advanced ground, denouncing the administration of Gov. McCord, and demands that members of the Board of Control and the Board of Equalization be chosen by the people.

Mark Smith, E. E. Ellwood, J. F. Wilson and J. C. Herndon, candidates for the nomination for Territorial Treasurer, are here watching the convention. Delegates will be chosen tomorrow for the Territorial convention. The Populists also met in convention today and adopted a platform similar to the Democratic platform, only in the endorsement of the relations and relations to Buckley O'Neill. Both conventions will probably come together through conference committees and support the same ticket.

THEY CAN DO IT.

Arizona Capitol Commissioners Have the Necessary Money Now.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] PHOENIX (Ariz.), Aug. 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gov. Murphy today appointed T. B. Ely, assistant Territorial Treasurer, vice C. W. Johnston.

He also appointed E. B. Gage, president of the Congress Gold Company; Walter Talbot, a merchant, and Frank Parker, a ranchman, as Capitol Building Commissioners. The appointees met immediately and organized by appointing Frank Parker as secretary, and will proceed to make advertisement without delay for plans and specifications of the new building.

The sum of \$100,000 was received and turned over today to the new commissioners, being derived from the sale of bonds.

SIMPLE SERVICE.

Private Funeral Held Over Remains of Jim Corbett's Parents.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Simple funeral services were performed at the family residence over the remains of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Corbett today. Father and mother of the late Jim Corbett, who died at the age of 70, were buried in the Holy Cross cemetery.

Pending the arrival from the east of James J. Corbett and his wife, the two sons, the bodies of the parents will be placed in the vault at Holy Cross cemetery. Next Thursday, upon the arrival of the two sons, a solemn requiem mass will be performed.

A Case for Investigation.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 18.—A woman giving her name as Mrs. H. A. McCormack was here today having with her Mrs. Flattie Crab, just released from Agnews on a thirty-days' permit. Mrs. Crab is the wife of Rev. W. D. Crab of Gilroy, and Mrs. McCormack claims that Mrs. Crab has been railroaded to the asylum. Mrs. J. R. Currow and Robert Caldwell, who committed her, say she is insane and that she has been an injustice to Rev. Crab. It is said that the matter will reach the Methodist conference.

Mrs. Paxton's Body Not Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The body of Mrs. Paxton, who was drowned in yesterday's steam launch accident, had not been recovered by a late hour today. A board of inquiry is investigating the accident. The investigation was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Merriam, the Scandia being a United States vessel and under his command.

Why Wong's Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Detective Gibson left for Stockton this afternoon, to bring back Wong Ah Choy, alias Wong Ah Due, who is wanted for the murder of his cousin, Wong Kim Chee. The crime for which Wong Choy is to be prosecuted was committed at the Jackson-street Theater on the night of August 7.

Killed by a Chinese.

OAKLAND, Aug. 18.—Nathan Hallenbeck, deputy postmaster, was shot dead late tonight by Quang Mou, a Chinese gardener. The shooting occurred at the corner of

some and Adelaide streets, North Oakland, where several large gardens conducted by Chinese are located. Recently there have been many thefts of vegetables and tonight Quang Mou was on watch for intruders with a loaded revolver. Hearing a noise in the rear patch, he investigated, and discovered Hallenbeck passing through the place. He fired five shots at Hallenbeck, killing him almost instantly. The murderer then surrendered himself.

Yukon's Bottom is Hard. VANCOUVER (B. C.), Aug. 18.—C. A. Bown of Manitoba, who arrived here today from Dawson, says that the river steamer Gov. Stenman was unable to get down the Yukon, and was abandoned at Circle City. She drew five feet of water. The Estelle Young, a dredger belonging to parties from Portland, Or., had quit work at Circle City. Her machinery could not penetrate the bottom of the Yukon.

Stockton Baths Burned. STOCKTON, Aug. 19, 2 a.m.—Jackson's Baths, the well-known resort at the southern end of the city, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The baths are supplied from deep gas wells, and an explosion followed the first blast of the fire. The pavilion, billiard-hall and clubhouse at the bath-houses cover almost a city block, and being all of wood and dry they went like tinder.

To Raise the Court. VANCOUVER (B. C.), Aug. 18.—An attempt was made last Wednesday at Stevenson to blow up the Police Station and court-room with gunpowder. A can containing twenty-five pounds of powder was found underneath the building, directly under Magistrate Pierson's chair.

Fred Primrose Arrested. PORTLAND (Or.), Aug. 18.—Frederick Primrose, 32, Route 1, Riverside, was arrested today on a charge of stealing some clothing from a Chinese. He claims to be a brother of the well-known minstrel, George Primrose.

At New York Hotels. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] G. House, Riverside, is at the Stuart; J. H. Blanding and wife are at the Waldorf.

A STORY OF HEROISM.

SCENES FOLLOWING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Splendid Work of the Red Cross Nurses—Over Four Hundred Maimed Men Attended in Twenty-four Hours by Eight Surgeons.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Siboney under date of July 6, tells a most interesting story of that awful night, following the battle of Santiago, detailing the sufferings of the wounded and the inadequacy of means of caring for them. The devotion of nurses of the Red Cross was equal to the emergency, and eight surgeons, in twenty-four hours, operated upon 425 maimed soldiers. The correspondent says:

"I mentioned in a former letter the lack of preparation on the part of the army to care for the sick. There was then almost nothing—no cots, bedding or proper food for more than a hundred sick men. Two days later, when the wounded came in, the needs of the hour were overwhelming. It is strange that surgeons were desperate and the wounded were in a state of despair. The force of each surgeon was equal to the emergency, and eight surgeons, in twenty-four hours, operated upon 425 maimed soldiers. The correspondent says:

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"The surgeon turned to the Red Cross ship State of Texas for help, and the supplies originally intended for the starving Cubans were sent ashore for our wounded. Miss Barton had been urged and advised to wait until the army had opened and made the way safe for forwarding supplies for the reconstruction and refugees. But she had foreseen the situation to a certain degree, and followed the army as quickly as possible to wait for the emergency rather than the emergency should wait for her ship.

"While surgeons and nurses were probing for bullets and dressing wounds a force of men on the Red Cross ship worked half the night getting out cots and blankets, food and bandages, and at daylight next morning these supplies were landed and the wounded were in the smooth sea, between 4 and 9 o'clock. There were six tables in the operating tent and eight surgeons. In twenty-four hours the surgeons had operated upon and dressed the wounds of 475 men. Four Red Cross sisters—trained nurses—assisted the surgeons, working through the entire time without rest, other than a moment to take a cup of coffee carried in to them. They were Sister Bettina, wife of Dr. Luzzatto, surgeon-in-chief of the Red Cross; Sister Minna, Sister Isabel and Sister Blanche. Their knowledge of surgery, skill and nerve were a real help to the surgeons. These young women, all under 30, went from one operating table to another, and whatever was the nature of the wound or amputation, proved equal to the emergency.

"In the Red Cross Hospital, across the way, Sister Anne was in charge of the sick men taken over to the Red Cross two days before, when army surgeons with troops were all ordered to the front. These patients had been taken from the old building. I have mentioned in a former letter, where they were lying on the dirty floors, and placed in the better quarters, made clean and fairly comfortable by the sisters. Food suitable for the sick was carried over from the Red Cross ship and delicacies were prepared by the nurses for the patients.

"A striking feature of the first day's engagement was the number of men wounded in the head, arms and upper part of the body—the unerring aim of Spanish sharpshooters concealed in trees. Some of these cases—the most severely wounded—were taken over to the Red Cross Hospital, where they would receive the most skillful and gentle nursing. Two days of steady strain began to

DON'T WORRY—

It's little profits we want—but lots of them.

Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH

FRIDAY MORNING, 19 AUGUST, 1898.

We never do anything by halves, except when we give our seventy odd employees a half holiday. Price cutting is vigorously going on here every day of the week but more especially and emphatically on Friday and Saturday; proof right here:

Everything Limited, Two Days Only, Friday and Saturday.

For Fancy 3c Embroidery, For Cutter's 10c Silk, For Yard of Velveteen Binding, For Curling Irons, For Tooth Brushes,

5c for ribbon values up to 15c, More, Taffeta, plain Satin or gros grain, 14c for ladies' fancy lace Collarettes with colored silk and satin ribbon trimmings.

38c For 65c Crochet Bed Spread, Marseilles pattern.

3c For the 6c Curtain Scrims 40 in. wide—Ecu.

3c For 6c Dress Gingham

The famous Renfrew in Scotch Plaid and a variety of shades.

10c For Wash Goods, values up to 21c. Dimities, Organdies or Lawns; the final bunching. There'll be a scramble for them. Better come early, you'll regret it if you don't.

5c for children's 10c Hose in tan, fast color, strong ribbed, elastic.

10c For ladies' fine Black Hose with spliced heels and toes.

15c For ladies' 50c Union Suits with low necks, sleeveless, only a few left.

For children's 25c Vest with high neck, long sleeves and ribbed.

A Crockery Sensation

3 Hours Only—9 to 12 a.m.

Words are wasted when such telling prices are made.

Fancy dinner ware—every piece.

5c for Child's 12c Cup and Saucer, for 10c Pie Plates, for 15c Soup Plates, for 10c Vegetable Dishes.

10c for 15c 10-in. Flat Platters, for 18c Coffee Cup and Saucer, for 18c Cream Pitcher.

5c for 17c Soup Bowls for 65c Covered Dishes for 60c 14-in. Meat Platters for 50c gal. Water Pitchers for 85c Cracker Jar for 80c Soup Tureen for

For ladies' Knit Vests, summer weight, low necks and sleeveless.

For 85c and \$1.00 Wrappers of Percale and nicely finished but in large sizes only.

For Ladies' \$2.19 Bathing Suits OF ALL WOOL with a combination Waist and drawers with an over skirt that is fancy trimmed in white braid.

Shoe Leaders. 73c

For Children's \$1.00 Shoe, of dongola kid, button, spring heel, coin toes.

For \$1.85 Misses' Shoe Of fine vein, in lace or button, chocolate shade, coin toes, sizes 12 to 2.

For Ladies' \$2 Oxford In black, with wide coin toes, N. Y. heel, foxed.

For Quick Men.

50c Working Shirts Of cheviot or outing flannel, yoked, with a full sized body, for 25c.

50c Underwear That's ribbed halbriggan, in shirts or drawers, now for 25c.

Golf Shirts Of fancy percale, with separate cuffs, for two 39c.

Men's Working Pants Of cotton worsted, with a French waistband—as tough as iron—for 85c.

Men's Crash Suits What's left will go today and tomorrow for \$1.95.

Men's Pants Of all wool, gray hair line patterns, finished with top seams for \$1.98.

Boys' Wearables. 11c

For Boys' Waists, of percale, with a pleated front. 12c

For Boys' Knee Pants, in medium weight, all sizes.

THE HUB

FOR FINE CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Hub's most successful sale—above the ordinary

Manufacturer's Reduction Sale

It holds rare chances for quick folks. We're adjusting our stocks now. Pruning our lines; lopping off, here and there, great bunches of bargain fruit. Here's a hint of what's going to fall today and tomorrow:

\$8.50, \$10 Men's Suits Bunched

at the uniform price for instant clearance of

\$5.25

The good-bye pieces of the season's most popular and desirable styles. In cheviots only. Quite an assortment to choose from.

\$3, \$3.50 Men's Pants Bunched

at the one price to insure quick clearance at

\$2.35

stylishly, reliably made in a large assortment of patterns some cheviots, some tweeds, some worsteds.

A GREAT FAMILY.

Brandon's Seventeen Sons Who Fought For Their Country.

[New York Sun] "I have been reading in the papers since the war began a good deal about families with fighting sons, so ready and patriotic that as many as four or five brothers have enlisted," said George Mahler of St. Clairsville, W. Va., "and it has made me feel good; but I don't believe any family, no matter how ready and patriotic its sons are, will be able to equal the record of old Charles Brandon's, for it is doubtful if there is another one in the entire land that could turn out seventeen sons to fight for their country."

Brandon's family was able to do, and did so, in 1861.

"Charles Brandon lived at Moundsville, W. Va., and died when he was 96 years old, but his youngest child was then less than a year old. He died of a broken heart, just as the civil war broke out, his wife having refused to live with him any longer and having begun proceedings against him to obtain a divorce. He had at that time thirty-five living children, and had been married three times. His first wife bore him only two children. His second wife died after bearing him eighteen.

At the age of 55 he married Sarah Barker, she being 18, and the youngest of sixteen children. She lived with him twenty-one years, bearing him fifteen children, and then left him, taking her year-old baby with her, and sued him for divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Brandon was then hale and hearty, but the desertion of his wife broke him down and he died within a month after she left him.

"When he took his third wife, the oldest of Brandon's twenty children by his two previous wives was 25, and the entire twenty lived under the paternal

roof. The young wife reared all of the twenty that were young enough to need rearing, besides caring for the fifteen of her own, the oldest of whom was but 20 when she left their father. If the patriarchal Brandon had lived a few months longer he would have seen seventeen of his sons enlist in the Union army. It is a question if in this or any other country an instance can be found where one family ever before contributed seventeen sons to its country's service.

There were two Charleses and two Johns among these patriotic brothers. The names of the other thirteen were Simon, Evans, Peter, Josephus, Hiram, James, Van Buren, Jacob, Abraham, Alexander, David, Andrew and Ruse.

Besides these, three of Charles Brandon's sons served in the Mexican war. The seventeen brothers were all in Indiana and Ohio regiments. Two of them—one of the Johns and one of the Charleses—were sons of the late Mrs. Brandon. They were both taken prisoners at the battle of Chickamauga and placed in Andersonville prison. John died there. That's what Charles lived for one month, when he escaped. All the rest of the sons were children of the second wife. They were in every important battle of the war, and all lived to get home when the war was over, except Peter, who was killed at Shiloh.

"These boys all came of good fighting stock, for their father was a famous Indian fighter, and was himself a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war. When Western Pennsylvania was the frontier and the Indian fighter and scout was the most important and indispensable person in the settlements, Charles Brandon, according to all tradition, was one of the best and most daring of all the active foes of the hostile red men. His father was killed by Indians when Charles was only 3 years old. He himself was taken prisoner by his father's slayers,

and lived among them twelve years, hating them more the longer he was with them. At the age of 15 he escaped, and, after learning his trade, spent most of his time, until they were driven away to more remote regions, in hunting and killing Indians. He was 31 years old when the war of 1812 came, and he was one of the first to join the army. He was still in the service when peace was declared.

"The third wife of the old fighter was still living at Moundsville a year ago, hale and hearty, at 77. She was over 6 feet tall and as straight as an arrow. Of her thirty-five children and stepchildren, she then knew positively the whereabouts of only fifteen. The rest were scattered about the country or dead. Brandon's thirteen were all sons."

SHAFTER.

Here's the man we're looking after. Name that rings to sounding rafter. Smiled at Fame and gayly chaffed her. Kissed his hand and sent a wafer. Boldly put himself about her. Rhymers never would get dumber. Had they easy marks like Shafter.

—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

[Boston Transcript:] Hicks, Wheeler and Brassey met for the first time yesterday, and they got on together famously. They kept up their talk until late in the evening.

Wicks. What were they talking about?

Hicks. Bicycles and golf.

Wicks. But Wheeler doesn't know the first thing about golf.

Hicks. Neither does Brassey know anything about bicycling. But that makes no difference. Each kept it up on his favorite topic, without listening to the other.

Reliable Business Houses Of Los Angeles.

NITA BICYCLES \$35.

Milwaukee Bicycles. Every wheel fully guaranteed. Honest wheels at cut rates. A. R. MAINES, 435 South Spring St.

FINEST HAY \$17.00.

Every straw feeds. Oregon Hay far superior to anything in before in this market. Price guaranteed only for day published. **PRICE & CO.**, 307 S. Olive. Phone, M. 372.

HAY THERE!!!

If you are in the market for Hay in car lots call or write us. We can save you money. **ARIZONA HAY AND GRAIN CO.**, 377 S. Los Angeles St.

A. VAN STICK AND CO.

427 S. Broadway. Furniture moving, packing and storing done by expert workmen. Paid and vans and storage. Phone M. 173.

NOW IS THE TIME

To put in a supply of wood for the winter. Live Oak Wood at low down prices. **W. E. CLARK**, 129 South Pearl Street.

OATS \$1.15 SACK

Number one quality and special prices. If you want oats, lots, Phone West 69. **W. E. CLARK**, 129 South Pearl Street.

STEEL SIGNS

In any quantity, a million. Made of armor-plate steel. Indestructible, attractive. Cheaper than tin. **J. C. NEWITT**, 24 S. Union Building.

Advertisements in this column.

Terms and information can be had of J. C. NEWITT, 24 S. Union Building.

SPORTSMEN!

You ought to see what we've done for you—a mammoth stock now of everything you can dream of.

The low prices are especially interesting.

We Rent Guns,

And the very best and most improved at prices a great deal less than what you'd expect.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

W. H. HOEGEE,

138-142 S. Main St.

The Philippines Problem.

[Collier's Weekly:] Much more serious is the international problem presented in the Philippines. The fate of those islands is a matter of great moment not only to Great Britain, France and Spain, but also to Germany, Russia, China and Japan.

The diplomatic representative of the Peking and Tokio governments, as well as the ambassadors of the German Empire and the French republic, have already requested President McKinley to indicate his intention with regard to the Philippine archipelago.

The balance of the power on the western shores of the Pacific was not affected, so long as the islands remained in the hands of Spain, which was strong enough to represent a factor of appreciable weight in an international coalition. Should the Philippines, on the other hand, fall under the control of any of the great maritime nations which already possess coasts of vantage in the Far East, the balance of power would be upset, owing not merely to the wealth and population of the islands, but to their unrivaled strategic position.

In the hands of Germany, for example, they would be a perpetual menace to the French dependencies in Farther India, to the British establishments at Singapore and Hongkong, and to the Japanese island of Formosa, and to the southeastern coast of China.

In the hands of France, they would, in conjunction with Annam and Tonquin, convert the so-called China Sea, which is the great highway of travel between Europe and the Far East, into a French lake. To Great Britain, they would prove more valuable than any territory on the Chinese mainland, because they could be more easily defended, and the base which they would offer for the operations of a fleet would assure to England ascendancy in every Chinese sea.

Japan secure the archipelago, would double her insular possessions, and would become a formidable competitor for the eventual acquisition of the great islands further south. There is no doubt that, next to the Spaniards, the great powers would prefer to see the American flag established at Manila, provided, of course, we did not enter into a political alliance with Great Britain. Had we made the mistake of forming such a league, all the great maritime nations interested in the Far East would have combined to bar us out of the Philippines.

While our navy is comparatively small, and can render, therefore, to Great Britain much less assistance than it will be able to give some years hence. By adhering to our traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances, we shall excite the minimum of jealousy and apprehension, and shall undoubtedly be suffered to control the Philippine archipelago, either as annexed territory or under the guise of a protectorate.

[Chicago News:] Mrs. Crowley. How does it feel to be the mother of a countess?

Mrs. Scaddaigh. It seems immense as long as you're over in this country, but, somehow, I can't help thinking that the old family servants are giving me an all-around josh when I'm over visiting Sadie.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Druggist*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A POKER CRUSADE.

ORDINANCE TO CLOSE GAMBLING ROOMS RETURNED TO COUNCIL.

Religious Bodies May Try to Secure Its Adoption—Ordinance for Street Work Approved.

OVERLAPPING RAILROADLANDS

LED BETTER SUES THE LOS ANGELES RAILROAD CO. FOR \$20,000.

How a Successful Miner Got His Wife and Family—Mrs. Helen Shaw Wanted Again on an Old Charge.

City Hall Plumbing.

VERY POOR SECURITY.

THOSE OVERLAPPING LANDS.

FOR REAMY DAMAGES.

LED BETTER CLAIMS \$20,000 FROM THE LOS ANGELES RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE FAKE LOAN.

A SMALL ESTATE.

BLISS CUT SHORT.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

LONG-RANGE EVIDENCE.

THE ALABAMA WILL.

A DESPERADO LOCATED.

COULDN'T RECEIVE PAYMENT.

THREE PROMISSORY NOTES THAT COMPLICATED MATTERS BY BEING LOST.

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dogs which have become a nuisance to property-owners in various parts of the city, will be considered. One of the petitioners, who is a dog-catcher, has offered to work all the year instead of at stated intervals. The other petitioners do not suggest a remedy, but simply ask that the dogs be caught. The plan which the members of the board seem to favor most is that of making the poundmaster the dog-catcher, and to reduce his fee to 25 cents per year dog caught and disposed of, his pay to come from the dog-tax fund, which for months has been in arrears. The other matters which will be considered by the board today are simply petitions and protests with reference to street improvements, which have been referred to that body by the Council. There are a large number of these matters in the hands of the board.

City Hall Plumbing.

That the plumbing in the City Hall is in a condition that would cause its condemnation if such a condition of affairs was discovered in any other building in the city, is an old story to the clerks and officials who have headquarters in the city building. Attention has been called to the matter by various city employees any number of times, but it has been done in vain. The hot weather of the past ten days has resulted in an even worse condition of the plumbing than had existed before. The office of the head of the City Hall has become almost unfit for occupancy, owing to the stench that pervades the place, and other offices are nearly as bad. The attention of several members of the Council was called to the matter yesterday, and the Council has taken favorable action on the matter.

A number of important street improvement ordinances were approved yesterday by Acting Mayor Silver.

They will take effect upon their publication. An inventor of an electric automobile patrol wagon has submitted to the City Council a proposition that it purchase the vehicle.

The Board of Public Works will today try to dispose of the question of how to rid the city of the hundreds of stray and worthless dogs, about which complaint frequently has been made.

The report that has been freely circulated about the Courthouse that the Southern Pacific Company is about to appeal the case of the overlapping lands, so popularly known, after one public hearing in the United States Supreme Court of the United States, has given rise to considerable discussion among the attorneys. The opinion of the court came through from the East a week or so ago, and was considered that that decided the case, and now interest is being shown in the next morning's hearing by the railroad corporation in again getting a hearing by the court.

A pitiful story of hardship was told by Mrs. Fieldman to Assistant District Attorney Williams yesterday. Sent by her husband, with her two children, to Randsburg to Los Angeles, they are now penniless and about to become a public charge while he is well able to provide for them. The husband and father has gone North to Oroville, and there is some doubt whether the courts of this county have jurisdiction over a man who was never a resident of this county, albeit his wife and children were virtually abandoned here, inasmuch as he paid their way to Los Angeles from Randsburg.

Final Street Inspection.

Street Superintendent Drain will make a final inspection of the work recently completed on Fourth street between Alameda and Short streets on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. At that time an opportunity will be given the property-owners interested to make any protest against the acceptance of the work that they may desire to make. If no such protests are made and the work is according to specifications the street will be accepted.

Electric Patrol Wagon.

Charles Cottrell, residing at No. 218 East Third street, wants the city to purchase an electric police patrol wagon of his invention. In a communication made yesterday in the office of the City Clerk, he says he has such a wagon fitted with rubber tires, a small searchlight and two side lights. The motive power is supplied by a two-horse power motor. He also states that the vehicle can be used as an ambulance. The wagon is one of his inventions, and he invites an inspection of it.

Want More Time.

Owners of property on Eighteenth street, between Griffin avenue and San Pedro street, have petitioned the City Council to defer action for the present in the matter of the condemnation of a sewer ditch on that street. The petitioners, as stated in the petition, are that they would be unable to stand the cost of the work at this time, and that the proposed sewer is not now a necessity from a sanitary point of view.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

A RAND STORY.

A SUCCESSFUL MINER WHO WAS HIS OWN BANKER.

Said to Have Sent His Wife and Family to Los Angeles to Hasten for Themselves, While He Took Himself and His Money to Oroville.

A peculiarly hard case came up in the District Attorney's office yesterday, that taxed the ingenuity of Asst. Dist. Atty. Williams to deal with in such manner as he desired, and the law required.

A well-appearing Mexican woman who gave her name as Mrs. Frank Fieldman told a story of cruel wrong that ought to be redressed, and yet which is of such a curious nature in at least one particular that it is a matter of some doubt whether it can be reached in this country.

About eight years ago the complainant married Frank Fieldman, a German Jew, in Arizona. She traveled into the mining camps with him, lived in a mining camp, and had an uncongenial life amid such surroundings helped her husband to accumulate considerable money. Then a move was made to Weaver, Ariz., where Fieldman conducted a general merchandizing store, and was again very successful. He speculated in mining and little by little, and in the aggregate was fairly successful. But to his wife and two children, Mrs. Fieldman claims, was unkind and neglectful. After six months ago the store was sold, and after settling up his affairs in Arizona, Fieldman and his family came through to Randsburg, intending to settle there.

For what reason Mrs. Fieldman could not tell, but her husband had all of his money with him at Randsburg, and he only used him of it was to buy gold dust. In his strong box she saw piles of gold dust, but it never did her any good, she says, beyond gratifying her sense of vision.

Nearly three months ago the wife fell ill, and Fieldman did not bother about summoning a doctor, but just dosed her himself. But the medicine he administered was very useful, and instead of better, and she refused to take any more. Then Fieldman insisted that she go with her two children to Los Angeles, and that he, according to her statement, was tired of her, and that she must hustle around in Los Angeles and settle here that he would send her money to help her along. But he didn't, and since leaving him at Randsburg his wife has neither seen nor heard from him, and he has written to him repeatedly, but has received no reply, and in despair she went yesterday to the District Attorney's office for advice.

A telegram was sent to Randsburg for the purpose of learning if Fieldman was still in the camp, and during the afternoon a reply was received stating that he had left a few days previously for Oroville. Now the question that is furnishing food for thought is, have the courts of this country jurisdiction in the matter? Fieldman has himself confessedly never been in Los Angeles, but his wife and family are here and he furnished them the money that brought them here. If this question is settled affirmatively then an attempt will be made to bring Fieldman to Los Angeles and endeavor to get him out of the country by the courts. Some of the golden twenties she assisted in accumulating.

VERY POOR SECURITY.

Mrs. Shaw Must Again Answer the Old Charge.

Mrs. Helen Shaw, who was in trouble a year or so ago for having given to W. H. Woodham a promissory note for \$500, which was alleged to be a forgery, and who escaped the meshes of the law on a technicality, is to be again brought to task.

Yesterday Woodham swore to a commission in the Township Court charging Mrs. Shaw with the offense, and that she on July 9 passed a promissory note for \$500, intending to defraud W. H. and Emma H. Woodham. The note itself bore date of May 20, was to mature in six months, and was made payable to the Citizens' Bank of Los Angeles, and purported to have been signed by Julia and Herman Shaw. It is alleged that the signatures are bogus and the note was made and passed with intent to defraud.

When Mrs. Shaw was examined before the court on the charge, her attorneys regarding the note, defended on a nice point of law. It appears that the note was made and passed by Mrs. Shaw and the Woodhams as security for the payment of a board bill that had run along for some time. But it was contended that whether the note was good or bad Mrs. Shaw had not injured the Woodhams by giving it to them, for the board bill was still in effect, and she had not secured their debt for a board bill, and she might be sued for the amount at any time. She had not asked them to disavow the note, but only held it as security, and the court ruled that in truth the Woodhams had not been injured and dismissed the case.

After the case was over, Mrs. Shaw will come up again in the Township Court, and if the probability be again made along technical lines.

THOSE OVERLAPPING LANDS.

The Southern Pacific Credited With Attempting Another Appeal.

It is only about a week ago that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit of the United States against the Southern Pacific was received in Los Angeles. The issues involved are of immense importance, and a good deal of interest is being felt in the action next to be taken by the railroad corporation. Ordinarily, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is final and decisive, but the Southern Pacific Company is credited with an intention to carry the case again into the court of last resort in the country. A number of motives are given for this, and it is being done, and an all-consuming curiosity is animating them to see if the corporation will find some way of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court, so doing postpone the day of settlement.

That the Southern Pacific should desire to postpone a settlement of the case is to be easily understood, when the facts are known. Robbed of all the land on the Pacific coast, the railroad was left with a strip of land on each side of the track, and at a point where the original grant was made, the one grant crossed the other, inasmuch as the Southern Pacific track crossed the line of survey where it had been made by the Atlantic and Pacific track. The Southern Pacific has been busily selling these granted lands during the intervening years, and a large amount of land on overlapping lands have been sold on contract to settlers. But the question of the Southern Pacific having title to these lands, which have been sold on contract to settlers, has been raised, and some differences of opinion in high places were made apparent.

The interior was opposed to the issuance of any patent for these particular lands to the Southern Pacific, while the Land Office at Washington thought otherwise, and issued patents as fast as he could. Indeed, much extra effort was made to issue patents to have these patents thrown out on bloc. Finally the United States government took action in the matter, and as a result a prolonged litigation has been going on, the overlapping lands have been cancelled and the lands themselves revert to the possession of the United States, to whom indeed they had never departed.

As the case stands the settlers on the lands are without title, and, if they desire to sell their lands, they must have paid on their contract, and will have to individually bring suit. On the other hand, they may file on their land, and the government may, in consideration of their having purchased from the railroad in good faith, pay only the usual \$250 per acre, the government receiving the balance. But the Southern Pacific company. But the company received \$250 an acre as the minimum price for the land, and for the balance of \$20 per acre was paid. In those cases the settler, while gratified at getting title under the homestead law, would feel even more gratified at the fact that the settler had paid for the land in good money of his in possession of the company which he could not recover if he homesteaded.

It is now the government, for \$250 per acre would be the limit of the demand the United States would make upon the railroad. The Pacific standard win a goodly sum on this overlapping land deal in any case, and as there are some millions of dollars involved, the longer the case can be kept in the courts, the better it is for the company. This, it is finally made, that the settler is finally made, that accumulations of interest will have to be paid, as in an ordinary suit for recovery of money.

COULDN'T RECEIVE PAYMENT.

Three Promissory Notes That Complicated Matters by Being Lost.

In December, 1932, Antonio Lopez and Nikola Lopez, his wife, made \$100 promissory notes—the first five for \$100 each and the last one for \$950.32—Anna C. Neilligan, and to secure their payment a mortgage was executed on lot 8 and the west half of lot 7 of Block 12 of the Mount Pleasant tract.

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

At Sacramento, yesterday, the expected happened: The Democratic State Convention endorsed the entire Populist programme, and swallowed without a grimace the nominations recently made at the Populist State Convention. The Democratic patriots proceeded to fill out the hybrid ticket with such offices as the Populists had kindly consented to leave them. Reference to the news columns of THE TIMES will show the personnel of the Demo-Pop-Silver-Crank-rag-and-hobnob ticket as finally completed.

The platform adopted is a study. First and foremost it contains a ludicrous paragraph reaffirming adherence to "the time-honored principles of Democracy enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and grandly upheld and enforced by his Democratic successors in the Presidential office." The next paragraph upsets its immediate predecessor by reaffirming allegiance to "the national platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago in 1896," and specifically declaring for "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation." Between the principle here enunciated and the principles upheld by Thomas Jefferson there is an irreconcilable difference, which the voters of California are intelligent enough to perceive, if the delegates to the Democratic-Populist convention are not.

Aside from the reaffirmation of the free-coinage fallacy, the Sacramento platform is decidedly colorless. It commends Congress for its action in declaring war against Spain, and indirectly, though not specifically, approves the vigorous and successful conduct of the war by the Republican administration, commending in the highest degree, and deservedly, of course, "the sublime courage and fortitude displayed by our land and naval forces in achieving the victories of Manila and Santiago."

On the subject of "imperialism" (so-called), the Demo-Pop platform is discreetly non-committal, and is cautious to the verge of cowardice. The issue of "territorial expansion" is evaded, the framers of the platform being evidently afraid to take any decided ground upon that question, which is sure to be the most important issue before the American people during the next two years.

The course of the Democratic minority in Congress, in opposing the War Revenue Bill, is heartily commended, notwithstanding the fact that the declaration of war is as heartily indorsed, and the further fact that the War Revenue Bill, as passed by Congress, furnished the only practicable plan for providing at short notice the money imperatively needed to conduct the campaign. The immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the government is favored, and the Central Pacific Refunding Bill is roundly denounced.

It only remains for the Republicans of California to put up a strong ticket, upon a vigorous and sound platform, in order to defeat by an overwhelming majority the hybrid ticket of the Demo-Pop aggregation and its dish-water platform.

Chairman Cassin of the Democratic convention says the battle-cry of the campaign will be, "Shall the people of California govern themselves, or shall they be ruled by the Southern Pacific Company?" To judge by some things that have come to the surface since the gathering of the Democratic clans began, the people will be ruled by the Southern Pacific Company if Mr. Cassin and his political associates can have their way about the matter.

It is announced that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is making an effort to abolish the canteen in the American army. This is a case in which it would be better to leave well enough alone. The canteen system, whereby liquors containing only a small percentage of alcohol are sold under government supervision, is a big improvement over the conditions which previously existed, and is in the interest of temperance.

should be numerically strong enough to maintain our prestige as the leading nation of the civilized world. This policy will in the end be true economy.

EXTENDING CIVILIZATION.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press at Berlin, recently, expressed himself as follows on the subject of German colonization in the Orient:

"With regard to the Germans reaching after colonies or centers of influence in the Far East, I have never hesitated to avow myself as heartily in favor of such undertakings. I regard every establishment of such spheres of influence by the civilizing powers, if they feel they can administer them without injury to their people as a benefit to the world at large. Every part of the barbaric world put in touch with civilization by an enlightened power like Germany is a clear gain, not only to Germany, but to the United States and all other civilized powers."

In view of Mr. White's position as the accredited representative of the United States in Germany, this utterance will no doubt be interpreted as in some degree expressive of American sentiment on the subject of which it treats. In a certain sense this is true. The people of the United States recognize the fact that the extension of civilized government over barbarous or semi-civilized peoples, so long as the requirements of justice are observed, is a distinct benefit to the human race at large, and is to be approved upon every consideration of humanity and abstract right.

The seizure of the Kiao-Chau peninsula, in China, by Germany, the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia, and the appropriation of Wei-Hai-Wei by England, have often been referred to as instances of national greed. But there is another side to the question, which is not to be overlooked. The occupation of these ports, though possibly inspired by selfish motives to some extent, has a significance far beyond any mere considerations of commercial losses and gains. It marks the irrevocable conflict between the Occident and the Orient. It means that the struggle—peaceful mayhap, but none the less inevitable—between western civilization and the so-called civilization of the Far East has begun in earnest. As in the case of the war between the United States and Spain, the outcome of this conflict is not in doubt. Western civilization will win in the end, just as surely as the warships of Dewey and Sampson destroyed the ships of Montijo and Cervera.

By force of circumstances the government of the United States has been drawn into the march of progress in the Orient. Dewey's marvelous victory in Manila Bay on the first of May marked the beginning of a new era in American history. We cannot evade, if we would, the responsibilities which that victory imposed upon us. We must perforce join in the mighty eastward march of civilization. We must take a part, and a not unimportant part, in the great drama of the nations. Having the best government under the sun, and having unbounded faith in that government and its high destiny, we are under a strong moral obligation to extend the benefits and blessings of that government to less favored peoples whenever opportunity to do so is afforded.

The cry of "imperialism," so far as it is applied to the past, present, or prospective policy of the United States, is a false cry. The United States will never adopt nor pursue a policy which in any true sense of the word may properly be called imperialistic. Such outside territory as we may control will be governed under laws as nearly like those existing in our present domain as practicable. We shall not acquire this outside territory for purposes of our own aggrandizement. The controlling purpose will be, rather, to extend to those peoples less favored than ourselves the blessings of free government, and an opportunity to participate in the world's progress. As Ambassador White so well says: "Every part of the barbaric world put in touch with civilization by an enlightened power like Germany is a clear gain, not only to Germany, but to the United States and to all other civilized powers."

LET US HAVE THE BEST. A Washington dispatch states that at a recent meeting of the Naval Board of Construction it was decided to ask Congress to authorize the construction of the largest and most formidable battleships and cruisers afloat—vessels which shall be without their equals in the navy of any nation on earth, and incomparably superior to any of the warships in our navy as it is at present constituted. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be favorably considered by Congress at the next regular session. There is good reason to believe that it will be so considered. The lessons of the war with Spain, which is now happily brought to a satisfactory conclusion, have taught us some things which we shall not be slow to forget. One of these lessons is the importance and potency of a first-class navy. If our antagonist had been a power possessing a first-class navy, the results of the war would have been entirely different, and might have been disastrous to our cause. We are indeed fortunate in having had the benefit of so valuable an object-lesson at so comparatively trifling a cost. If we are wise we will profit by it.

The new and broader policy upon which we have entered will force us to maintain a much larger navy than we have heretofore had. It will be the part of wisdom, in pursuance of this policy, to create and maintain a navy second to none in the world. Had we possessed such a navy six months ago, there would have been no war with Spain. We can avert possible wars in the future by putting ourselves in a state of preparedness for any and all emergencies. Our new navy should comprise the fastest and most powerful warships afloat, and it

should be numerically strong enough to maintain our prestige as the leading nation of the civilized world. This policy will in the end be true economy.

At this season of the year, when the temperature rises above the normal, and cases of prostration by heat are frequent, even in our cities, how little thought is paid to the suffering of stock, which is especially severe on ranges devoid of shade, and where only saline water can be obtained. This season the suffering is intensified by the lack of feed. On many ranges in California due regard is paid to the needs of horses and cattle. The springs are cleaned and guarded, and the water is conveyed to suitable troughs. Moreover, if there is no timber, shade trees are planted. On the other hand, there are stock ranges in California where all these things are neglected. The springs are "trampled in" by cattle, few troughs are provided, and during this torrid season the troughs are quite likely to be dry through the stoppage or leakage of pipes, or the breaking of the troughs. On the neglected stock ranges the cattle and horses can be seen pawing the alkaline mud in the creek beds to obtain a little moisture, which, although the most nauseating filth, is cooler than the pestiferous slime filling the holes exposed to the sun. Many poor beasts become mired trying to paw a hole for water, and perish miserably after days and nights of agony. A few days ago a Los Angeles man saw a mare which had been mired, evidently in the attempt to get a little liquid mud for

her colt and herself. The mare appeared to have been mired for several days, but the little colt was still running around, whinnying piteously. On many ranges there are springs which a little work would transform into fountains of living water, but cattle are allowed to trample them into quagmires of slimy mud.

Setting aside all claims of humanity, it would seem that, on business principles, the owners of stock ranges should keep a watchful eye on their water troughs, and on the employes who have charge of their pastures.

THE SIDEWALKS OF LOS ANGELES. The freeholders have about decided to incorporate in the charter a provision for the appointment of a city forester or sidewalk inspector, in accordance with a suggestion recently made in THE TIMES. This is a good idea. He should be empowered to compel property owners to keep sidewalks in good condition. At present, on some of the best residence streets, there are numerous patches of sidewalk which are a disgrace to the city.

In regard to the matter of shade trees, if the city has the power to compel property owners to plant trees along the sidewalks, it would be a good thing to have an ordinance to this effect. The setting out of trees might be placed under the control of the Park Commission, which could supply the trees to property owners at cost. Trees of a uniform variety should be planted on each street. Such an arrangement would add immensely to the attractiveness of the city. It is not creditable to Los Angeles that, in this climate, where trees of every description grow so rapidly, we should in this respect be behind many eastern cities.

FRESH AIR. California, especially Southern California, has a world-wide reputation as a resort for invalids, particularly those who are afflicted with lung disease. Many cases have occurred here of marvelous cures, when the patient was far gone and had almost given up hope, having been sent here by his physician as a last resource. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that patients are disappointed in not reaping so much benefit as they expected from our life-giving atmosphere. In such cases it will frequently be found that these people did not give the California climate a chance to do its work. In other words, they did not take enough of the medicine, which, in this case, is fresh air. If a man shuts himself up in a close house during three-fourths of the twenty-four hours, it matters comparatively little whether he is in New York or in Los Angeles.

There is no doubt that many cases of consumption, which have failed to be benefited greatly by a removal of the patient to Southern California, might have been cured, had the sufferer spent all his time in the open air, camping under light covering, among the mountain pines, at a good elevation above the sea. Most of us, healthy as well as sick, are too much afraid of the atmosphere, which is essential to life. On this subject a writer in the London Hospital has the following sensible remarks:

"The admitted advantage of an outdoor life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against diseases to which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer, and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now enjoys is bad for the health even of the healthiest. We make our windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woolen curtains, dusty carpets, and stuffy luxurious upholstery; we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive the vitality which enabled him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on."

THE TEHACHEPI TIMES says truly that "every political organization in the State should see to it that none of the members of the State Board of Equalization ever hold office again. That outfit still assesses Huntington's property at one-fourth of its value, while the farmers pay upon half they have. Such a crowd should no longer be allowed to disgrace the commonwealth." By all means, let the rascals be turned out.

Admiral Cervera, in a private letter written to his nephew, Señor Jose Cervera, also a naval officer, on the day before leaving Cadiz, declared that his squadron was "going to certain destruction." In the face of his knowledge of the weakness of his fighting equipment, the old admiral's courage in following where duty led is simply sublime. He deserved a better fate than that which awaited him.

Gen. Wheeler expresses the opinion that all friction between the Americans and the Cubans, in Cuba, will

soon pass away, and that the Cubans, under a just and liberal government, will speedily become peaceful, law-abiding citizens. It is to be hoped that Gen. Wheeler's view is correct. We should greatly regret the necessity for thrashing the Cubans, though it would be for their own good.

In the mustering of the volunteer troops the desires of the men themselves are to be consulted, so far as practicable. Those desiring to remain in the service, for the present, will be accommodated, and those who have had enough of soldiering will be permitted to return to their homes. This is as it should be.

Delegated Benison of Monterey excited "boisterous laughter" in the Democratic convention by announcing that he was earnestly opposed to the doctrine of fusion. Under the circumstances, and in that august presence, the declaration was exceedingly laughable, not to say excruciatingly funny.

Maj. Harney and his friends were turned down at Sacramento with a thud that was positively sickening. But they will have ample opportunity for revenge later on, if they have the courage and the good sense to use it.

A Madrid dispatch says that the surrender of Manila causes "chagrin" in that city. Singular. We had supposed it would be celebrated by a floral parade, a bull-fight, or some such-like manifestation of joy.

THE SACRIFICE. [Published by request.]

Of what are ye thinking, ye who lie, With the gaping wound, 'neath the broad blue sky?

Of what are ye thinking, ye who feel The deadly touch of the foeman's steel?

And the young life ebbing with steady tide From the bleeding wound in the quivering side.

And the parching lips that to drink once more From the mossy well, or the cooling spring.

And the fading eyes that to the farthest shore And the fading lips that to the blessed air.

Oh! the pallid brow is damp and chill, And the sickle looks that the mother pressed.

With tender hand and her warm tears bathed As she held her boy to her throbbing breast.

Are thickly matted and covered o'er With the yellow earth and the crimson gore.

And the feeble hand lies weak and still, Too weak to shade from the dying eyes.

The dazling sun or the glaring cloud, That stares from the vault of the noonday skies.

His feet are weary, and soon shall yield Their mite of dust to the battlefield.

And the tongue is palsied, and ne'er can tell How bravely he fought and how nobly fell.

Thank God! in the last hour of death His was far away from the native hills.

His was the summer sky, and the glowing vales Ring out to a ceaseless change of hills.

He drank of the brook and the cooling spring, And listed the songs he used to sing.

A father's blessing was on the boy And the mother smiled through her tears of joy.

His sister came with her locks of gold, And brought home shells from the pebbly strand.

And the blind old house-dog knew his voice, And whined as he licked his sup-browed nose.

And the gray-haired nurse that had rocked the child And smiled with a dulcet lullaby.

Knew his sickly looks by her withered palm, Though the light had fled from her aged eye.

All, all, were there; there were birds and flowers That sang and bloomed through the summer hours.

And the waving trees, with their branches old, Were enrobed with patches of blue and gold.

It was eve, and the father knelt to pray— Death closed the scene, and the weary day.

With the starry pal spread the lifeless clay. He slept through the long, dark night no dreamed.

Of the tented field or the battle's roar, Nor came when the loud reveille called.

From the mansions fair on the other shore, Nor came when the loud reveille called.

For, mother, weep for the soldier babe That slumbered beneath your beating heart.

And drew its life from your yearning breast, And wood and won by his guileless art.

Weep, mother, weep for the noble boy That died through the your beating heart.

And father, brush off the blinding tear, As you bind up the sheaves of the yellow grain.

For a still, white face to the morning sky Look up where a haloed angel lies.

And a smile is stamped, like a dream of joy, On the parted lips of your lifeless boy.

Is how lovely he do! CARRIE CLARK PENNOCK.

THE MAN WHO COOKS THE GRUB.

We have read in song and story Of the man who cooks the grub.

He is given all the glory Of the battles that he won;

Of the blime that he won; Of the blime that he won;

With his apothecary, While he tells about his capers.

While he tells about his capers, But behind the grimy gunner

Stands a greater god of battle— Is the man who cooks the grub.

"Tis the man who cooks the grub, When the sky is rent with thunder

And the shell screams through the air, And the smoke billows round the tower.

And destruction revels there, When the men in line go rushing

With the maddened charges crushing Heroes who are lying low.

There are out for whose labors There could be no wild hubbub,

And the greatest god of battles Is the man who cooks the grub.

What of ships with armor plating? What of castles on the heights?

What of anxious captains waiting For the word to open the fight?

What of all the long-range rifles? What of men with valiant hearts?

These were but impotent trifles, But inconsequential parts

Of the whole, without the fellow Who must scour, scrape and scrub— For the greatest god of battles

Is the man who cooks the grub. (Cleveland Leader.)

CERVERA'S VISIT. Lieutenant Hobson made a call

A month or more ago. On Admiral Cervera, just

Informal, don't you know. The admiral detained him. "Stay,"

He said, "the weather is too good to let you go."

"It is rather hot and raining shot— Admire awhile with me."

"Twas only my intention, sir," Lieutenant Hobson said.

To run in just like this while, Then hurry home to bed.

But if you really wish it, why, I'll be glad to stay."

Your bread to break, to eat your cake, To sip a cup of tea."

So Hobson made a visit; yes, So long a time he stayed.

The folks at home said he was lost, And search for him was made.

When Uncle Sam, who would him, said, "Perceiving how things stood,"

"Cervera, too, shall come with you; A change will do him good."

So Admiral Cervera came, And he is with us yet;

He's being entertained so well, Not likely he'll forget.

Perhaps he'll come to live with us; How jolly he do!

Of Friendship he can Captain be And we will be the crew."

WILLIAM S. LORR. (In Chicago Record.)

Questions of Law.

This department is edited by J. C. Wells, author of "Hill's Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.

T. M. O.—A person who has been in adverse possession exclusively of land for a period of time, which, under the statute of limitations, vests him with title thereto, may maintain an action against a party claiming under a record title to have said adverse claim determined and adjudged null and void against him. In this respect, California is in advance of most, or all, other States, for it is the general doctrine that a right conferred by a statute of the limitations is a shield and not a sword—a matter of defense and not a ground for aggressive action. "Title to land is the means whereby the owner of lands has the just possession of his property," says the California under the statute of limitations, may acquire an absolute right of possession against all the world—such a right as would entitle him to store him in and to effectually protect him in his just possession thereof, even against one having the written title. Adverse possession, therefore, confers a substantial title, and it is such a title as entitles the holder to all remedies to quiet his possession that are available to possessors under a written title. An apparently good title to land constitutes a cloud upon the title thereto which has been subsequently acquired by adverse possession. The holder of the title who is entitled to have the title removed, it is held that the statute would have performed half its mission as a statute of repose if the party relying upon it as to a party claiming under a written title must wait until he is attacked before he can reduce the evidence of his title, which otherwise rests in parol, to the form of a permanent record. This position seems quite reasonable.

L. P. writes: I had, in Boston, Mass., property left me by my first husband, over twenty-five years ago. I sold it, and brought the money to California, about five years ago, and bought here. I have always paid the taxes and repairs out of my own money. I have, and spent enough money in the family to maintain me if I was alone. My husband, I expect, is on his way to Alaska, and I want to know if I can sell without his signature, and have it a clear title. He never had anything to do with the property.

G. B. M. asks: 1. Last May I entered a verbal contract by leasing five acres for one year at a rental of \$7 per month, payable in advance; the house and furniture included. 2. I have not been able to pay any of the rent except \$1.50, not having been able to make it off the place. The landlord has threatened to evict me, the first of this week and asked me when he could have possession, and I replied that he could have it at any time, provided he paid me for the crops in and growing. At this time we both agreed to abide by the decision of the appraisers we each appointing one, and they the third party; and I agreed to allow rent out of what they agreed on. 3. Now the landlord refuses to abide by the decision of the appraisers for the reason that his man did not agree with the other two. And so he did not have them sign a paper stating what they had agreed on.

5. No witnesses to any of these agreements between landlord and myself, except when he refused to take the figures given by the appraisers when he had one. I had none unless my wife answered for me, and so he is present. 6. I expect to be ordered to vacate. Can they compel me to give up the place? I have said all along that I would pay the rent just as soon as I got it.

7. Or can I hold him to the decision of the appraisers? Although the agreement to arbitrate was merely private and verbal, it is binding as an agreement; and you can hold the landlord to it. He might have withdrawn his consent, perhaps, at any time before the decision, but not afterward. A verbal agreement to refer to a more formal arbitration not under the law before the decision, but under a statute is certainly good enough for a verbal agreement, and so is a verbal award. It need not be in writing to be binding. However, even if you are forced to give up possession, you have full right to enter and harvest the growing crops when ripe, and remove them, subject only to the claim for rent.

M. O. D.—Where a deputy clerk takes an affidavit it is not necessary for him to sign his principal's name to the jurat.

T. D. R.—The execution of deeds is of prime importance, and is very strictly guarded by the law. The only exception to the rule that an authority to execute a deed must be conferred by writing, is when the execution by an attorney is made in the presence of the principal; and to bring a case within this exception it is not sufficient that the attorney was directed to sign the name of his principal and affix his seal, but the execution must have been in his immediate presence and under his immediate direction. And the fact that the execution was in the presence of the principal must be affirmatively established by the party who relies upon it as an excuse for the absence of a power of writing; it is not to be inferred from any coincidence between the date of a deed and the acknowledgment of the principal that the deed was executed by his attorney, and even if the grantor leaves his agent, a deed in due form signed and acknowledged, with a blank left for the name of the grantee, and delivered if the law holds such deed to be fraudulent and void.

L. A. C.—Outside declarations of an agent cannot bind a principal. Admissions of an agent made in connection with the transaction to which they refer cannot bind the principal, even though made in the explanation of an act previously done by him while in the exercise of his agency; neither can his opinion bind his principal with reference to a transaction with which he was not connected. The declarations of an agent are only admissible when made in regard to a transaction in the course of his agency depending at the very time of the declaration.

M. Z. T.—Dogs are property, and an action will lie for the malicious destruction or injury of them. But a dog worrying sheep has no rights that any body is bound to respect.

C. L. C. writes: A owns a house and lot in an oil field and leases said lot to B for oil purposes. B erects a derrick and makes an excavation of some 100 square yards of dirt near by to catch the water and sand taken from the well, the dirt from the excavation is piled into a great hill in the back yard of said house. B thinks indications are not favorable for oil, decides to not drill and commences to move derrick and other material from premises before filling up the excavation. From previous cases in the

field A knows that if the derrick were moved before the excavation is filled such work would never be done by B. The lease in substance says: "All material placed upon said lot by second party (B) shall on the ending or determination of the lease be the property of said second party, and may be removed by him provided all claims shall have been paid by him incurred under this lease; otherwise said materials shall remain on the premises as security for the payment of said claims." A's property is practically unseizable as long as the derrick, pile of dirt and excavation remain upon the lot, and B shows no inclination to make repairs. The lease further reads: "Upon the ending or determination of the lease second party shall leave the premises in as good condition as at the time of execution of the lease." Can A sell the derrick to cover expense of repairing property, or what may be done to force B to make such repairs without having to leave the unsightly derrick and dirt pile for amount to about \$25, and the derrick, if sold, would bring about \$40 to \$50.

The derrick is plainly a personal property pledge in possession, and can, on notice to the owner, be advertised and sold, care being taken to secure a sale in which the derrick will bring as much as possible.

R. S. asks: 1. In case of default of payment of an installment of interest due on note or bond—where said note or bond is indorsed in blank—will failure to notify the indorser of such default or interest discharge the liability of the indorser to pay the same?

2. Will failure to notify as above by the holder affect the indorsers' liability as to subsequent amounts of interest or principal to become due?

3. Should a holder of a mortgage in the payment of the same when due, in order to hold the indorser for any deficiency judgment that might be obtained by foreclosure?

A default of notice to the indorser will release him as to the installment due.

2. But this will not affect his liability as to any installment hereafter to become due.

The Fraternal Field.

Masonic.

LOS ANGELES LODGE, No. 42. conferred the Fellowship degree Monday evening, and will confer the degree of Master Mason next Monday.

Pentapolis Lodge, No. 202. conferred the Master Mason degree Tuesday evening, and Southern California Lodge, No. 278, the same degree Wednesday. The latter lodge conferred the Fellowship degree last evening.

This evening South Gate Lodge, No. 320, will confer the Fellowship degree, and La Valle de France Lodge, No. 329, the Entered Apprentice degree. The weekly Masonic Hall fire occurred at Ventura Monday night, entailing considerable loss. The Masonic building was burned down, and the lares and penates of the Ventura lodge destroyed.

So great was the success attending the team originated in this city some time ago to confer the work that another one is being made up to visit lodges and exemplify the work.

The secretaries of the city lodges who are now commencing to make up their reports to the Grand Lodge, will all have material gains in membership and prosperity to chronicle.

Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, officiated at the funeral of Lafayette D. Milton, late a member of Oak Bowery Lodge, No. 81, yesterday afternoon.

George Simsbach, Ensign-Commander of Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, K.T., is about to be married to Miss Anna D. Austin. He will go east on the wedding tour, and incidentally be in attendance at the triennial convocation of Knights Templars at Pittsburgh.

Order of the Eastern Star.

CARITA CHAPTER in Alameda was favored last week by a visit from worthy Grand Matron Mrs. Porter, Grand Patron Mrs. Grand Secretary Mrs. Williams, and the Grand Organist.

Grand Matron Mrs. Cora Porter made official visit this week upon Calistoga, Napa, Vallejo, Sonoma and Santa Rosa. Next week she will visit Healdsburg, Lakeport, Ukiah, Cloverdale and Petaluma.

The General Grand Chapter will convene at Washington, D. C., on the 27th.

An interesting session of the Court of the Order of Amaranth was held at the Masonic Temple last Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Carrie Spierley, Right Worthy Grand Warden of New York and Post Laureate of the O.E.S. of New York, received the degrees and delivered an interesting address. The degrees were also conferred on a number of others. The ceremonies were followed by a social, the affair closing with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and three rousing cheers for peace.

Mrs. Carrie Spierley, Right Worthy Grand Warden of New York, will deliver an original poem at Pasadena on the 25th, in honor of the Royal Arch, officers and members of Golden Crown Court, No. 2, Order of the Amaranth.

South Gate Chapter, No. 133, had initiatory work Tuesday night, and received five applications for membership. Among the visitors present were a number from Acacia Chapter, No. 21, Norwalk and Santa Monica chapters.

Mrs. Emma Parke has tendered her resignation as Treasurer of South Gate Chapter, and has been elected a successor for the East about September 6.

Dad Fellows. TWO of San Francisco's lodges—Myrtle, No. 275, and Occidental, No. 179—were consolidated last week under the name of the latter, in the presence of a large attendance of members of the order, the ceremonies being followed by an entertainment.

Orange Grove, Magnolia and Enterprise Encampments of this city will end in goodly numbers the institution of the new encampment at Azusa next Thursday night, and each will confer degrees.

E. Magney of Chicago was buried last week under the auspices of the Relief Association of this city.

Orange Grove Encampment, No. 21, will confer the Golden Rule degree this evening.

The new lodge at Ontario that was to have been instituted this week had the institution postponed one month.

Grand Master Karl C. Brueck visited Santa Monica Wednesday night, Riverdale last night, and his appointments for next week are as follows: Monday, Sanford; Tuesday, Tulsa; Wednesday, Goodville; Thursday, Saluma; Friday, Fowler; Saturday, Madera.

Grand Master Brueck paid an official visit to Seaside Lodge, No. 369, at Santa Monica Tuesday night. A large delegation of visitors was present from his city.

Grand Master Karl C. Brueck paid an official visit to the Downey lodge last evening, and will visit with Edelweiss Tebekah Lodge in this city tonight.

the Rebekahs. COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 194, had initiatory work Monday night, and the guests were Grand Master Karl Brueck and wife and members from early all the other lodges of the city.

Arbor Vitae Lodge, No. 83, will have regular candidates for initiation next Tuesday evening.

Eureka Lodge, No. 128, tendered a reception to Mrs. Belle Anderson, nee Ward, at the hall on the East Side, on Wednesday night of last week.

Committees have been appointed by several lodges of the city to make arrangements for the celebration of the city-seventh anniversary of the founding of the order on September 20.

Knights of Pythias. THE Executive Committee of the Knights of Pythias Picnic Association of Southern California held a meeting in this city last Saturday, connection with a committee of the Beach Lodge, No. 216, and decided to hold the annual picnic at the beach on September 16. The picnic will be a general one, and will attract the members of the order in a style, the railroads promise greatly reduced rates, and every indication points to the fact that the picnic will be the best ever held under the auspices of the association. In addition the awarding of the prize banner, held by Alhambra Lodge, for the largest body in line, a set of mounted ebony gavel will be presented to the largest temple of the order in attendance. Grand Chancellor C. L. Patton and Supreme Representative Stanton L. Carter are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

A meeting of Al Borak Temple, 75 D.O.K.K., last Saturday night, Charles Stansbury was elected delegate to the Imperial Castle at Indianapolis. He left for the East Tuesday night.

Al C. O. Alkire of Riverside, Dr. J. C. of Long Beach and Dr. F.

B. Ellwood of Alhambra were in the city last Saturday in consultation with the Picnic Association.

LOS ANGELES LODGE, No. 205. conferred the Knight rank in full amplification last Friday night, and San Antonio Lodge, No. 148, the same rank Monday night.

Marathon Lodge, No. 187, will confer the rank of Knight next Tuesday. San Bernardino, Highlands, Redlands and Riverside lodges will hold a picnic at Harlem Springs on the 27th. Doubtless Stanton L. Carter of Fresno will return from the session of the Supreme Lodge, which meets at Indianapolis next week with the title of Supreme Vice-Chancellor attached to his name. California has never been honored to any great extent in the Supreme Directory, and the lodge received a more cordial endorsement for any office in the gift of that body, two-thirds of the Pythian papers of the country having given him freely very hearty endorsement.

Indications point to the fact that the attendance at the different branches of the order in supreme sessions in Indianapolis next week will be the largest ever known, and the numerous vital measures which are scheduled to be brought up will make sessions of more than usual interest.

H. Schaffner, I.N., was elected the delegate from Zuriin Kaia Temple, No. 2, D.O.E., to the Imperial Palace at Indianapolis, Ind., next Monday.

Knights of the Maccabees.

LOS ANGELES TENT, No. 2. initiated two candidates, received three applications and elected four to membership Wednesday night. A large delegation of visitors were present from Pasadena Tent, No. 1, Knight Wilson of Elyria, O., the Commander of that tent and a member of the order for eleven years, was a visitor. The Auditing Committee reported that it had examined the books of the record and found them correct and in good shape.

As some of the fruits of the contest in Pasadena Tent, No. 1, eleven candidates were initiated Tuesday night, making a total of forty-seven since July. The contest closes October 1.

Since the late basket school, Star Tent, No. 24, has received a large number of applications, three candidates having been initiated this week. Knights Wright and Boulger were each presented by the commander for securing new members.

The degree team of Star Tent, No. 24, with its new paraphernalia, performed the initiatory work upon two candidates for the Pico Heights Tent Monday night, receiving many compliments for the exemplification.

At the session of Banner Tent, No. 23, Tuesday night, Past Commander F. W. Chase was presented with a Past Commander's Jewel, the presentation speech being made by Commander F. E. Rich.

Ladies of the Maccabees. LOS ANGELES HIVE, No. 1, entertained a large delegation of ladies from Pasadena Hive Wednesday night. Ice cream and light refreshments were served.

Pasadena Hive, not to be behind the Knights of that city, is receiving a large number of new members, forty-one having been initiated this year, and a number of applications are also on hand.

Native Sons of the Golden West. THE committees from Corona Parlor, No. 136, and Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, are perfecting arrangements for a celebration of Admission day in a picnic at Terminal Island on September 5, and a dance and banquet at San Pedro in the evening. Invitations for the event will be sent out this week.

The members of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, have decided to observe Admission day with a bull's head breakfast at Santa Monica Cañon, of which affair Dr. Max Wassman will be the superintendent.

The Employment Committee appointed by the Grand President for District No. 3, comprising Los Angeles, Kern, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, is composed of Milton Glass of Los Angeles Parlor, No. 109, and D. W. Edelman of Corona, No. 136.

Native Daughters of the Golden West. MRS. GEORGIA C. RYAN, Grand Secretary, is engaged in sending out twelfth session of the Grand Parlor, held at Woodland last June. It is a work of 192 pages, and an exhaustive compilation of the growth and standing of the order.

Order of Chosen Friends. THE entertainment given by Guardian Council, No. 90, Monday night at the conclusion of the session of the council was well attended. Refreshments were served, and musical selections were rendered. A number of members from Pasadena Council, No. 129, were present. At the session of the council two candidates were initiated and four applications for membership received.

Past Councilor Lamanda of Pasadena Council, No. 90, is engaged in organizing a new council at University, which will be initiated at an early day. He has also several other places in view, where he will organize councils.

Ancient Order United Workmen. GRAND MASTER WORKMAN BARRIS is passing a few weeks at Castle Crags for recuperation from his illness.

A new relief call has been issued by the Supreme Lodge and is levied in this jurisdiction this month. Every full-rate member is expected to pay 50 cents, and every half-rate member 25 cents, the assessment being levied and collected in the same manner and under the same laws, rules and regulations as ordinary assessments for the benefit fund, and should the amount realized from the assessment be exhausted and the emergency still exist on the first day of any month thereafter, then a further call for a like amount may be made.

Special Deputy Innes is now working in Sacramento and Special Deputy Innes in Sierra and Plumas counties.

Deputy Wells is now engaged in adding to the membership of the lodge at Los Angeles.

Past Grand Master James Booth paid a visit to Florence Lodge, No. 351, Tuesday night and was much pleased with the charters of the new ladies' lodge at Pomona next week, at which time about fifteen candidates will be initiated.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 32, will have six candidates for initiation next Monday night.

Supreme Secretary G. S. Bartholomew.

The Fraternal Brotherhood. COMPETITION is very sharp this month for the prizes offered by the Supreme Lodge for increase of membership, to be awarded September 1.

La Grande Lodge, No. 9, indulged in a watermelon feast in connection with its late Friday night session.

Supreme President C. P. Dandy went to San Francisco on Thursday last week, where he will engage in active organizing work. He paid an official visit to the Kern Lodge en route.

Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, S.V.P., will close the charters of the new ladies' lodge at Pomona next week, at which time about fifteen candidates will be initiated.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 32, will have six candidates for initiation next Monday night.

members and friends on the night of the 25th.

The "smoker" of the East Los Angeles Lodge, No. 230, Tuesday night, was fully up to the average of similar affairs given by this lodge.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 34, is making preparations for a social and debate on the night of the 26th.

Independent Order of Foresters. W. J. SCHERER of Court Central Avenue returned last Sunday from his eastern trip.

Court Temple, No. 510, had initiatory work Tuesday night.

The new rituals are being committed and put into use by the courts of the city.

Los Angeles Encampment, No. 17, Royal Foresters, are making preparations to attend the session of the High Court at Santa Barbara in October.

W. R. Ueber, D.S.C.R., is now engaged, with good prospects of success, in instituting a court at Anaheim at an early day.

Our Samish of Court Los Angeles, No. 42, has won the first prize from the Supreme Court and two other prizes for bringing in the largest number of members within a given time, his number being thirty-eight, of which number but two were rejected.

Court Angelina, No. 3422, will have several initiations next Wednesday night.

An excursion will be given under the banner of the L.O.F. Temple last night to Rubio Cañon, Mt. Lowe and Alpine Tavern.

The new band recently organized within the ranks of the order, this city, will be attached to the Royal Foresters and will be known as the First Regiment Band. The members are making good progress and an arrangement and ball for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of suits will be given under its auspices at Music Hall on the night of September 7. The band is composed of about thirty players.

The various committees appointed by the thirteen courts of the city to arrange for the reception to be tendered to Supreme Chief Ranger Ornyahyaka and the officers of the High Court, met at the L.O.F. Temple last evening and organized by the election of C. L. Wilde of Court Morris Vineyard, No. 325, as chairman; A. H. S. Perkins of Court Angelina, No. 3422, as secretary, and E. E. Johnson of Court Occident as treasurer. E. A. Beck of Court Temple was appointed a Committee on Hall, and the following named were appointed as a Committee on Program: G. W. Hood, Court La Fiesta; Dr. A. W. Plummer, Court Los Angeles; K. L. Kellett, Court Temple; J. C. Stedman, Court Morris Vineyard; E. E. Galbreith, Court Semi-Tropic. It is probable that Hazard Pavilion will be engaged for the event, as the only building in the city large enough to accommodate the audience that such an affair will call out.

The event will probably occur on the evening of October 14, following the adjournment of the session of the High Court at Santa Barbara.

The amount paid in claims last year was \$1,239,470. There was on January 1, 1926, \$45,255 in the benefit fund, with all bills and claims paid.

United Commercial Travelers. LOS ANGELES COUNCIL, No. 82, held an interesting session at the hall of the L.O.O.F. Block last Saturday night, when six new candidates were initiated. The membership of this council has increased the last year, so that from holding the forty-seventh place in point of membership it now holds the thirty-third place.

Royal Arcanum. THE total membership of the order of the Royal Arcanum, of which California had 880, representing a gain of 54 the past three months, while the loss was only 10.

The total amount paid by the order to beneficiaries to August 1 was \$17,074,407.

Supreme Warden T. A. Parish is now working in Spokane, Wash., and will return to continue his labors in this vicinity next month.

The other night (July 8) they took 120 men and tried to capture the town. They lost every man. Last night (July 8) they licked and captured a force of 210 men. As the insurgent forces are 40,000 strong, and we go against them—why, I don't know! But we hope for the best, as they may compromise. They jump in on the Spaniards and take their guns away from them, and cut their throats. They do not stab.

There is a fortune here for a fellow with the power to suggest the Spaniards offering as high as \$20 for one. I was offered \$6 for my bayonet alone. One fellow paid \$3 for a common pistol, and another a large revolver, and then walked around with his head swelled a mile.

"We have nice barracks here, formerly occupied by the Spaniards. It is a nice place and the surroundings are lovely, though the weather is warm. It is the rainy season now, and it rains very much, and the thunder and lightning is terrible. If you had it in California it would scare you to death."

"Fourth of July we were paraded and later reviewed by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson, our commander in the field. It does not know when I can write again. I remain, DAN."

Those War Bonds. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip said today that the public subscription to bonds from different sections on the possibility of limiting the issue of bonds to an amount below \$200,000,000, which would authorize the sale of a part of the bonds has been sent out, and others will follow. There will be less pressing need for money, as the closing of the war will remove the necessity for some large expenses have already been incurred which must be met and some will continue for a while after hostilities are stopped.

An Assignment Necessary. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware, this city, assigned today to Alfred Turner, Jr., of Patterson, N. J., without preference. The company was incorporated in 1894, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The company's attorneys state the liabilities at \$270,000, and the nominal assets at \$500,000.

COOLING, soothing, refreshing, nourishing, Blatz Malt, Vienna. Woolcott, 124 N. Spring.

There's no help wanted from soap or anything else, when you use Pearlina. Pearlina and water—all alone by themselves—that's everything you need for the best, the easiest, the safest, the most economical washing and cleaning. What help can soap add to it? You might just as well get a horse to help a locomotive. Anything that soap can do, Pearlina can do better—and can do a great deal more besides.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" it Back Pearlina. IT'S FALSE! Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

A PRIEST BEHEADED. HORRIBLE STORY OF SPANISH BRUTALITY FROM CAVITE.

That He Had Nursed a Sick Insurgent Was the Victim's Sole Crime—Stirring Tales of War in a Letter From a Los Angeles Volunteer.

The beheading of a priest by the Spaniards because he had succored a sick insurgent is the horrible story of Philippine atrocities narrated in a letter just received here from a Los Angeles volunteer who sailed with the first expedition.

This letter was received last Tuesday by John E. Beck of No. 508 East Third street, from a former employe, Dan J. Gorman, who is now in the Philippines with Co. M, First California Volunteer Infantry, mustered in at San Francisco. Gorman was employed in this city for several years, and up to the time he left for the northern city to enlist. His father is a San Francisco policeman. Mr. Beck has had another letter from Gorman telling of an engagement he took part in.

The following letter was written a fortnight before the capitulation of Manila to the United States, and is dated July 9, 1898, and is as follows:

"Friend John: We arrived at the Philippines all right and are at the barracks at Cavite. This letter is the first I ever got into. It has long, narrow and dirty streets, and Chinatown is a palace compared with it. The people are dirty, slovenly and very ignorant. This place was captured by Dewey at the great battle, and the Spanish driven to Manila. It was a Spanish town with fine navy yards and arsenals, but the Spaniards treated the Philippines so horribly, that like Cuba, there is a continual revolution. Every able-bodied man and boy is an insurgent.

"There are 2000 prisoners here, and more coming in every night. The insurgents are fighting all the time, and have the Spanish men caged within the walls of Manila, and they control all the surrounding country. No wonder the Cubans and Filipinos rebelled. The Spaniards were in the Philippines for 400 years, and they were as follows: Marriage, \$50; births and deaths, \$50; baptisms, \$75; rowboats, \$5 per quarter, and property and cattle on the same rate. If people could not pay they had to work it out.

"The churches and buildings are very old, one church having been erected 480 years ago. There is a chapel here where Spanish priests were beheaded by Spanish soldiers for attending a sick insurgent. It occurred two days before Dewey landed. The stool where he laid his head, and the blood on the stone floor, were there when we arrived. We cleaned the chapel and are now using it."

"Dead Spaniards are buried all around our barracks, and bodies and thousands of rounds of ammunition and tons of powder are in the water, where the Spaniards threw them before leaving. They also wrecked the town. There are 5000 Spanish soldiers in Manila, and they are fighting all the time, and losing. The desert and turn their backs over to the insurgents by regiments. They have not had any pay and are being starved. The sick and wounded and the prisoners look horrible when they come here."

"The hospital is here, and it is to be remembered if you are unlucky enough to sick your men in the hospital, I expect we will try to take Manila in ten days, or when the next expeditions arrive. It will be a snap, as the Spaniards are poor fighters and very cowardly, as we can see. Two volleys and a charge will fix them. We will capture the town, but that's where the trouble starts. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo, wants to be Governor of the islands, but I guess the United States will not stand for it, so we will have to take the whole business away from them."

"The insurgents are not brave, they are crazy fighters. They are armed with poor rifles, old knives and clubs. The other night (July 8) they took 120 men and tried to capture the town. They lost every man. Last night (July 8) they licked and captured a force of 210 men. As the insurgent forces are 40,000 strong, and we go against them—why, I don't know! But we hope for the best, as they may compromise. They jump in on the Spaniards and take their guns away from them, and cut their throats. They do not stab."

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"We have nice barracks here, formerly occupied by the Spaniards. It is a nice place and the surroundings are lovely, though the weather is warm. It is the rainy season now, and it rains very much, and the thunder and lightning is terrible. If you had it in California it would scare you to death."

"Fourth of July we were paraded and later reviewed by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson, our commander in the field. It does not know when I can write again. I remain, DAN."

Those War Bonds. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip said today that the public subscription to bonds from different sections on the possibility of limiting the issue of bonds to an amount below \$200,000,000, which would authorize the sale of a part of the bonds has been sent out, and others will follow. There will be less pressing need for money, as the closing of the war will remove the necessity for some large expenses have already been incurred which must be met and some will continue for a while after hostilities are stopped.

An Assignment Necessary. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware, this city, assigned today to Alfred Turner, Jr., of Patterson, N. J., without preference. The company was incorporated in 1894, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The company's attorneys state the liabilities at \$270,000, and the nominal assets at \$500,000.

COOLING, soothing, refreshing, nourishing, Blatz Malt, Vienna. Woolcott, 124 N. Spring.

There's no help wanted from soap or anything else, when you use Pearlina. Pearlina and water—all alone by themselves—that's everything you need for the best, the easiest, the safest, the most economical washing and cleaning. What help can soap add to it? You might just as well get a horse to help a locomotive. Anything that soap can do, Pearlina can do better—and can do a great deal more besides.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" it Back Pearlina. IT'S FALSE! Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

A PRIEST BEHEADED. HORRIBLE STORY OF SPANISH BRUTALITY FROM CAVITE.

That He Had Nursed a Sick Insurgent Was the Victim's Sole Crime—Stirring Tales of War in a Letter From a Los Angeles Volunteer.

The beheading of a priest by the Spaniards because he had succored a sick insurgent is the horrible story of Philippine atrocities narrated in a letter just received here from a Los Angeles volunteer who sailed with the first expedition.

This letter was received last Tuesday by John E. Beck of No. 508 East Third street, from a former employe, Dan J. Gorman, who is now in the Philippines with Co. M, First California Volunteer Infantry, mustered in at San Francisco. Gorman was employed in this city for several years, and up to the time he left for the northern city to enlist. His father is a San Francisco policeman. Mr. Beck has had another letter from Gorman telling of an engagement he took part in.

The following letter was written a fortnight before the capitulation of Manila to the United States, and is dated July 9, 1898, and is as follows:

"Friend John: We arrived at the Philippines all right and are at the barracks at Cavite. This letter is the first I ever got into. It has long, narrow and dirty streets, and Chinatown is a palace compared with it. The people are dirty, slovenly and very ignorant. This place was captured by Dewey at the great battle, and the Spanish driven to Manila. It was a Spanish town with fine navy yards and arsenals, but the Spaniards treated the Philippines so horribly, that like Cuba, there is a continual revolution. Every able-bodied man and boy is an insurgent.

"There are 2000 prisoners here, and more coming in every night. The insurgents are fighting all the time, and have the Spanish men caged within the walls of Manila, and they control all the surrounding country. No wonder the Cubans and Filipinos rebelled. The Spaniards were in the Philippines for 400 years, and they were as follows: Marriage, \$50; births and deaths, \$50; baptisms, \$75; rowboats, \$5 per quarter, and property and cattle on the same rate. If people could not pay they had to work it out.

"The churches and buildings are very old, one church having been erected 480 years ago. There is a chapel here where Spanish priests were beheaded by Spanish soldiers for attending a sick insurgent. It occurred two days before Dewey landed. The stool where he laid his head, and the blood on the stone floor, were there when we arrived. We cleaned the chapel and are now using it."

"Dead Spaniards are buried all around our barracks, and bodies and thousands of rounds of ammunition and tons of powder are in the water, where the Spaniards threw them before leaving. They also wrecked the town. There are 5000 Spanish soldiers in Manila, and they are fighting all the time, and losing. The desert and turn their backs over to the insurgents by regiments. They have not had any pay and are being starved. The sick and wounded and the prisoners look horrible when they come here."

"The hospital is here, and it is to be remembered if you are unlucky enough to sick your men in the hospital, I expect we will try to take Manila in ten days, or when the next expeditions arrive. It will be a snap, as the Spaniards are poor fighters and very cowardly, as we can see. Two volleys and a charge will fix them. We will capture the town, but that's where the trouble starts. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo, wants to be Governor of the islands, but I guess the United States will not stand for it, so we will have to take the whole business away from them."

"The insurgents are not brave, they are crazy fighters. They are armed with poor rifles, old knives and clubs. The other night (July 8) they took 120 men and tried to capture the town. They lost every man. Last night (July 8) they licked and captured a force of 210 men. As the insurgent forces are 40,000 strong, and we go against them—why, I don't know! But we hope for the best, as they may compromise. They jump in on the Spaniards and take their guns away from them, and cut their throats. They do not stab."

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STRICTLY RELIABLE

registered Specialists in Southern California treating

Diseases of Men Only.

We make a particular specialty of form of weakness and private disorders of the genito-urinary organs. We

est practice on the Pacific Coast, together with our long experience, enables us to make quick cures and very low fees. Guarantee to cure means something, for

We Never Ask for Money Until Cure is Effectuated.

We mean this emphatically, and it is true of everybody. Varicose Permanently Cured in One Week, together with its associated ailments.

We occupy the entire Wells-Fargo Hotel with our offices and hospital, so patients need meet no one but the doctor.

Cor. Third and Main Sts.
Over Wells-Fargo.

RED The Improved TUBERCULOSIS Treatment of Dr. C. H. Wack placed within the reach of all the remarkable results of the Red Tree Institute. Symptom blank and tree free. Koch Medical Institute, 529 S. Broadway.

LINE OF TRAVEL.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's new steamers Santa Rosa, Pomona leave Redondo A.M. and Port Los Angeles 2:30 P.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Harford Bay. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 23.27, 31. Sept. 4, 12, 15, 23, Oct. 2 and every 10 days thereafter. Leave San Francisco 6 A.M. and Redondo at 10 A.M. for San Diego.

every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect with the Santa Fe at Los Angeles at 9:30 A.M. or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles at 1:30 P.M. for the coast and for the north-bound.

The steamers Cosco Bay, Santa Monica, Santa Ana, Pedro, for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gavilan, San Carlos, Caycos, Santa Monica, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, P. M. Aug. 4, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Sept. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 1904, every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.F.P.R.R. (A. & P.) at 4:30 P.M. For further information, see folder. The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates and hours of sailing.

PARIS, Agent, 131 W. Third Street, Los Angeles. J. B. ECKINS & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILROAD COMPANY

Effective December, corner Grand avenue and Broadway, and street crossing Broadway.

OFFICIAL SUNDAY, Nov. 5, 1893

Leave Los Angeles—
8:10 a.m. Sunday only
9:30 a.m. Daily
10:45 a.m. Sunday only
1:00 p.m. Daily
5:30 p.m. Daily
7:00 p.m. Sunday only
11:30 p.m. Sat. only

Leave Redondo—
7:00 a.m. Sunday
8:00 a.m. Daily
9:30 a.m. Sunday
11:00 a.m. Daily
4:15 p.m. Daily
6:45 p.m. Sunday
10:00 p.m. Sat. or


Take Grand-avenue electric or Mainline
and Agricultural Park cars.
L. J. FERRY, Superintendent



Oceanic S.S. Co.
Next sailing w/
Sept. 7, Steamer
Moana, for
Honolulu, Samoa,
Zealandia and
Australia.
HUGH B. RICH
Agent,
233 South Spring



Dr. O'Connell
The oldest and
reliablest Chi-
nese
Physician

 Coast
All diseases
cured by the p
CONSULTATION FREE
713 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

DR. SOMER

Treats successfully all Female Diseases
Irregularities; also Catarrh, Bron
Asthma and other pulmonary trou
the latest improved methods. Twen
years experience. Consultation free.
Rooms 213-214 Currier Block, 213 W.


Whisky

And All Drugs H

Cured in 1 to 5 days. Write for particulars.

Drs. Pepper & Lawran
110 1/2 S. Spring

OVO The Pile Cure
That Cures.

 **Ovo Pile
Tumor Cure**

\$1.00 All Drugs

BICYCLES Columbia, Victor
BUGGIES Stearns and
World, Columbia
Moyer, Columbia
Corland, Pa.
HAWLEY, KING & CO.
Corner Broadway and Fifth St.

Bumiller & Mars
HATTERS, FURNISH
SHIRT MAKERS

SHIRT MAKERS,
123 South Spring
--THE NEW--
--Crystal Palace--
IS NOW OPEN.
MEYBERG BROS.,
545-463 South Spring Street.

CORDAN
THE TAILOR
U.S. Reelers St.

Paine's
Celery
Compound

MAKING
People Well

10

City Briefs.

The agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, hereof, Messrs. Mead & Tait, has been removed from these gentlemen, and is now permanently located with Charles L. Hubbard & Co., at rooms 221 and 222 Stimson Block, at which place all parties having business with said company will receive prompt and courteous attention. The Times is promptly delivered by our agents at all points, and will confer a favor by promptly notifying The Times-Mirror Company.

"Murat Halsted's Story of Cuba," a cloth bound, containing 100 full-page illustrations, given free with one prepaid annual subscription to The Times. The book is offered for sale at 12.

Grand opening of the Anheuser beer saloon, No. 204 South Spring street, Saturday, August 20. Charles Bauer, manager.

Speedy cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 228 South Main street.

Rev. H. K. Walker has returned from his vacation and will again occupy the pulpit of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, as usual.

There is an addition to the family of Police Officer J. P. Robbins in the form of a daughter, who arrived yesterday. The infant weighed eight and three-quarter pounds.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Hon. W. M. Smith, Tillie Paul, J. J. Cline, Judge M. T. Allen, National Packing Company and George Clephand.

Josephine Gordon, a five-year-old girl, was picked up at the corner of Second and Los Angeles streets yesterday afternoon, and sent to the station, where her mother, who had been looking for her, took her home on Los Angeles street, near Sixth.

The annual meeting of the Florence Home will be held at the First Baptist Church, on Flower street, between Seventh and Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Charles N. Crittenton and Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, national superintendent, will be present. Mrs. Moffatt will sing.

Burt Bussey went to the Receiving Hospital yesterday morning for treatment, having a bad cut on the side of the head, caused by being mixed up in a runaway. Bussey would not talk about the accident, simply saying he got the worst of it in a runaway, and that was enough to give it.

Yesterday afternoon, as D. W. Cunningham of No. 627 West Eighteenth street attempted to step from an electric car at the corner of Second and Spring streets, he fell, breaking his left leg between the ankle and the knee. As Mr. Cunningham preferred coming home instead of to the Receiving Hospital, he was taken in a hack by Policeman Richardson.

THE FREEHOLDERS.

FRANCHISES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES CONSIDERED AT LENGTH.

Licenses for houses of ill-fame favored by some members, but not adopted—countless provisions for licenses, regulations and prohibitions of business.

What Mr. O'Melveny called a "Daily Vandal report" occupied the attention of the Board of Freeholders for three hours last evening. It was the second session devoted to the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, and the work of last evening resulted in reaching the middle of the formidable document.

Judge Groff presided, in the absence of President Lee, and ten members of the board were present.

The question of granting franchises for street railroads, etc., was a matter of general discussion. The report provides that the granting of such franchises be only on the approval of the voters of the city, given at a general election, while another provision is to the effect that such elections be held but once in four years.

Judge A. M. Stephens moved the striking out of the provision for submission to the voters, on the ground that it was necessary for a growing city to grant franchises often more than once in four years. Attention was called to the fact that other restrictions had been imposed on the granting of franchises in other parts of the charter.

Henry T. Hazard wanted the City Clerk to be required to furnish each voter with a copy of any franchise asked for, together with a ballot touching the same, and a stamped envelope for the return of the ballot to the clerk. His motion was not seconded.

A motion to strike out the provision for reference of franchises to the voters was stricken out on a vote of 7 to 1.

The provision outlawing houses of ill-fame was opposed by Judge Stephens. He moved an amendment providing for licensing and inspecting lewd women in certain prescribed limits. Mr. Groff said: "I would accept the amendment, but here is a class of people who are more nice than wise, and I believe that if we should attempt to license prostitutes we would jeopardize the charter." Mr. Hazard said: "There are some evils we all know to exist, and which we do not see just how to suppress, but I cannot support a provision for the city to enter into partnership with lewd women and keepers of assignation houses."

The prohibition in the report was sustained. The provisions relating to licenses, regulations and prohibitions of business lines of business in the report are rigorous, and cover everything specifically from blacking boots and selling newspapers to running public utility companies.

Mr. Hazard thought a general provision should be made to cover all kinds of legitimate business. Judge Stephens attacked many of the provisions separately.

Mr. Newmark held that such specification was desirable, to call the attention of the Council members to the various lines of business requiring special regulation. The method of specification adopted by the committee was accepted in all important cases. The report of the committee, however, the Council power to prohibit the erection of signs on private property was adopted after considerable discussion. A number of members of the board declared that Los Angeles was a great offender along that line.

The recommendation of the committee that \$2 per day be the minimum wage paid to laboring men passed by almost unanimous vote. The board will meet again this evening.

Go to the GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO AND BACK.

The best time of the year to visit it is August and September. There is no vacation trip in the world equal to it. Get a descriptive book at Santa Fe office, 200 Spring street.

Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

RALPH ROGERS'S LUCK.

BEATLES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY POINTED OUT.

Claims on Eldorado Creek Turnout Out from \$1000 to \$2000 Per Day—Chances for the Next Ten Years.

Ralph Rogers, who was well known in Los Angeles during the stirring days of the boom, and who accumulated a fortune only to see it melt away in the wreckage of that speculative period, is laying the foundation for another fortune, apparently, in the inhospitable climate of the great Northwest Territory.

Not that he considers it inhospitable, however, for in a letter from him published by The Times some months ago, he announced himself as well content with the headway he had made, despite hardships he had encountered in company with his daughter, while crossing the Chilcot Pass. Now, a second letter has been received from Rogers by Sherman Smith, of the County Clerk's office, written at Dawson, under date of July 17. Through-out its lines there is breathed a spirit of hopeful enthusiasm that is in marked contrast with some of the reports being received from other points in the North. The following extracts from the letter will not be without interest at this time:

"I believe more gold will be taken out in less time than was ever taken out before in the history of the world. I have a claim between two big-paying claims on Eldorado Creek. One is turning out \$1000 per day, and the other yielded \$45,000, and so I hope I will also have good luck. Ed Gibson [at one time Sheriff of Los Angeles county] and Fleishback and Rogers have a claim 1000 feet from mine, and from it they are taking out about \$1000 per day. The royalty demanded makes every one keep mum as to the amount being taken out, though.

"The country is all right. There are small patches of corn and beans growing here in the open air; there is grass for stock, timber for wood and building, and, of course, plenty of water. We have a long season of sunshine, and for two months the sun has shone for twenty hours a day, while the nights are nice and cool and mosquitoes are not as bad in Dawson as they are in Los Angeles.

"We live in a log cabin and two tents, open all around. People live all winter in tents, and it is not half so bad as represented. I would a thousand times rather live here than in Texas; and we never see a lawyer.

"I would not advise any one that is doing well at home to come here, but for those that do come there will be chances for ten years yet. By taking the cars to Seattle, boat to Dyce, footling it to Bennett Lake, and steamer to Dawson, you can get here in fifteen days. There is plenty of everything a man needs here at cheaper rates than he can bring them in."

It will be noted Mr. Rogers gives a side shot at Texas, a native of California, and he has had a good deal to do with legal matters, and under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, his sly insinuation may readily be forgiven.

CAPTURED AT SACRAMENTO.

Mrs. McNeill and Her Daughter Run Down.

Mrs. Jennie McNeill was arrested last night at Sacramento on the telegraphic request of the Sheriff's office here, the charge against her being abduction.

Wednesday morning she left the city with her eight-year-old granddaughter, whom she had secured from the custody of the child's mother, her own daughter, against the mother's consent.

As soon as the disappearance of the child became known to the mother she applied to the Sheriff for assistance, and the result was that officers all along the lines between here and every point where a railroad crosses the State boundary were notified to look out for and arrest the fugitive. When she was arrested at Sacramento, the child was with her. She will be returned to this city at once.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

H. Marion Russell, a native of New York, aged 52 years, and Laura B. Keating, a native of Missouri, aged 40 years, both residents of Los Angeles.

Alvin H. Tuffs, a native of Montana, aged 46 years, and a resident of Pomona, and Mary Fryer, a native of California, aged 33 years, and a resident of Los Angeles.

Ramon Lopez, a native of California, aged 22 years, and Natibada Valenzuela, also a native of California, aged 17 years, both residents of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

BRANDIS—July 28, 1898, at Hanover, Germany, Mrs. Caroline Brandis, in her 89th year, mother of G. A. von Brandis of this city.

PORTER—In this city, August 17, 1898, John R. Porter, a native of Rochester, N. Y., aged 74 years 3 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 83 Figueroa street, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, August 19. Friends invited to attend. Interment, Rosehill Cemetery.

HAMPBIRE—In this city, August 17, 1898, John R. Porter, a native of Rochester, N. Y., aged 74 years 3 months.

Funeral from No. 125 Gault street, off East Ninth street, today (Friday) at 10 a.m. Friends invited.

VALLE DE FRANCE LODGE, No. 320, F. & A. M.

The officers and members of this lodge are hereby notified to attend a special meeting for first degree, this (Friday) evening, August 19, at 7:30, at Masonic Temple. The brothers of the sister lodges are cordially invited.

By order of the W. M. A. LEMARDELL, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. Will check baggage at your residence at 25¢ per bag. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 364.

NERVOUS AND MELANCHOLY. People can find immediate relief and also tone up their system and relieve indigestion by using Serravallo's Tonic. Price 75¢ per quart bottle.

VERXA, The Cash Grocer.

To every customer visiting our store today we will give a ticket to the Ralston Physical Culture Contest, given this evening at Hazard's Pavilion.

19 cents

Dozen Strictly Fresh Ranch Eggs, every Egg Guaranteed.

5 cents

Bar Kirk's American Family Soap.

12 cents

Each—Fancy Bottle of Milan's Pearled Pepper, Perforated Tops.

5 cents

Glass Ice Cream Soda, None Nicer.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit. Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb. 2 1/2¢. Muscat Grapes, per lb. 2 1/2¢. Fancy French Prunes, per lb. 2 1/2¢. Mountain Peaches, per lb. 2 1/2¢. Bartlett Pears, per lb. 2 1/2¢.

5 cents

Each—Fine Large Cantaloupes.

AGENTS CHASE & SANBORN CELEBRATED COFFEES.

VERXA, VERXA CORNER.

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

OUR DOLLAR GLOVES

WE HAVE ALL THE QUALITY you can possibly expect to get anywhere for a dollar. They are so good that we guarantee every pair. We keep them in repair free of charge—and we have a stock large enough so that the assortment is always complete. Shrewd buyers are our best customers.

The Unique Kid Glove and Corset House,

245 S. Broadway.

Two doors south of Boston Store.

We Give Trading Stamps.

One Quarter Off On Mourning Millinery..

We Rent Mourning Bonnets...

WONDER MILLINERY, Successors to Lutz Zobel & Co.

219 S. Spring St.

No Better Muth in the World than

DR. FOX'S HEALTH FOOD.

Dr. Fox's Health Baking Powder excels all others.

It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

PERSONALS.

William Lieb of New York is at the Hotel Glenmore.

S. Bennett returned yesterday from two weeks' vacation at Seven Oaks.

J. D. Kennedy, manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Redlands, is in the city, enjoying his vacation.

Lewis A. Grant and Mrs. Grant and their two little girls returned a few days ago from the Eastern States and Canada, where they spent ten weeks.

Mrs. S. Scott, of A. Hamburger & Sons, left yesterday over the Santa Fe on an extended business trip through the East. She will make New York her headquarters.

TO secure absolute purity and freedom from any injurious substances, Her's Eagle Gin is put through three separate processes of distillation. H. J. Woolcott, 124 N. Spring.

25th Day of the Reduction SALE A MOMENTOUS FRIDAY. August 31 to 31

The fifteenth day of this unprecedented Reduction Sale will pass into our business history as one of the greatest bargain-giving days of the whole sale. Lots are growing smaller and prices are dropping lower. The quantities of many of these goods are limited, but we think large enough for one day. If any of them are sold out by the time you get here, remember we have given you fair notice to come early. Every yard of Wash Goods, Dress Goods and Silks is Reduced in Price.

Children's Shoes 98c.

Excellent wearing Tan Goat Button Shoes with spring heels, sizes 8 to 11, reduced to 98c; and sizes 11 to 12 reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.10 a pair.

Misses Shoes \$1.75.

Finest Chocolate Tan Button Shoes with turned soles, sizes 11 to 12, \$2.50 shoes reduced to \$1.75; another line of Lace Shoes is reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.90 a pair. These have silk vesting tops.

Oxford's \$1.85.

Broken lines of Ladies' Tan Oxfords which were \$2.40 and \$3.00 are reduced to \$1.85 a pair. These lines are made up of very choice styles.

Sweaters 48c.

Men's All Wool Sweaters which compare favorably with any dollar sweaters in town, black and cardinal only; reduced to 48c.

Undershirts 25c.

Fine Balbriggan with hair-line cross stripes in dainty colors. A good look quality reduced to 25c each. No drawers to match.

Men's Socks 8 1/2c.

You can compare these with any 15c half hose in Los Angeles. They are made of two thread Maco yarn, are seamless, fine gauge, and have extra spliced heels and toes, guaranteed fast black; reduced to 8 1/2c a pair.

Boys' Suits 79c.

Not since we opened our doors in Los Angeles have we bettered this bargain. Boys' Suits in black and Oxford mixed materials, neatly braided and well made, sizes 3 to 7 years; reduced from \$1.50 to 79c.

Val. Laces 10c.

Old lots of Normandy Valenciennes Laces in a variety of patterns ranging in width from 1 1/2 to 3 inches, regularly sold for 15c a yard; reduced now to 10c.

Embroidery 6 1/2c.

Old lots of Embroideries; a variety of patterns in neatly scalloped edges and pretty open designs, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches wide, regularly sold for 7 1/2c and 8 1/2c a yard; reduced to 6 1/2c.

Jap. Fans 15c.

Old lots of Japanese Fans in illuminated colorings, neatly decorated stocks, medium size, regularly sold for 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c; all reduced to 15c each.

Household.

3c Painted Slop Pails 8c. 3c Double Ice Pick 10c. 2c Decorated China Cup and Saucer 15c. 2c Open Vegetable Dishes 10c. 1c Ice Cream Tea Pots 10c. 4c Wine Decanters 20c.

Canary Birds 25c.

Assorted Breeds of Canary Birds, York-shire spaniels, German and Chicago moulted, all young birds, and you may secure a fine singer for 25c.

Bird Cages 48c.

35 Painted and Brass Bird Cages which have been used to show canary birds, slightly damaged in interior appearance, 75c and \$1 cages, reduced to 48c each.

Those \$10 and \$12 Suits at \$5

Are not only drawing cool, calculated, value loving men, but they are giving these same men more satisfaction than the same amount of money ever gave before.

Well-made Sack Suits in English Worsteds and Scotch Worsteds. Some are heavy enough for the Fall and Winter. Good substantial cloths and long-wearing farmer's satin linings. Every suit is new this week. Every suit is all wool. Every suit is well tailored. Every suit is worth at least \$10. Every suit will be sold by Saturday night. Don't wait too long.

Velvet Ribbons 1c.

Not a large lot, but ample for one day even at this ridiculous price. Nearly all colors, 3/4 inch wide, formerly marked at 10c a yard, now for 1c a yard.

Leather Belts 15c.

Assorted colors and lengths in Ladies' Leather Belts. All are good styles and regular 25c belts; reduced to 15c each.

Odd Lot of Black Goods at 15c

25 odd pieces of Black Goods in half wool broadened serges and mohairs, suitable for skirts or bathing suits, regular price 25c and 35c a yard, reduced now to 15c a yard.

Odd Lot of Silks at 48c

45 odd pieces of Silk in Roman Stripes Taffeta, black broadened Gros Grain, changeable brocades, black with fancy stripes and fancy silk poplins, regular price 75c to \$1, reduced to 48c.

Odd Lot of Dress Goods at 25c

40 pieces of Colored Dress Goods in illuminated novelties, all wool checks, plaids and mixtures, two toned twilled coverts, regular price 50c to 75c, reduced to 25c a yard.

Finest Sailors 25c.

The fine "Senate" Straw Sailors which we first sold at \$1.25 and then at \$1 are again reduced; white with black, navy and red bands; reduced now to 25c each.

White Parasols \$1.

White India Silk on white enameled frames and handles; a graceful shape and popular seller; usual \$1.50 quality for an even dollar.



Bumiller & Marsh's Waists

The entire stock has been rearranged and re-priced. Only two lots now. These waists were marked at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 and were made by the best shirt-waist makers this country knows. All materials are among them.

Choice now for 39c and 69c

Serge Jackets \$1.98.

Navy Blue and Black Storm Serge Jackets of just the right weight for cool evenings, lined with silk serge; reduced from \$3.98 to \$1.98.

Child's Dresses 50c.

Quite an assortment of these and not one was marked at less than \$1; all sorts of summer materials and all are neatly trimmed with braids, ruffles, etc. sizes 6 to 14 years; reduced now to 50c each.

Ammonia 5c.

Don't conflict this with grocery store Ammonia because it is full strength for household uses; 16 ounces in a bottle, regularly sold at 10c; reduced to 5c Drug Department.

Cloth Brush 25c.

These are good 5c Brushes. We sold hundreds for that price; U. S. and Cuban flag de-sign in the brush; worn back; reduced to 25c each. Drug Department.

Shoes

Money to be saved by attending our Clearing Sale. We have made prices that will make you eager to get them at the low price asked!

Ladies' \$5 Tan High Shoes cut to \$3.50

Ladies' \$4 and \$5 Tan High Shoes cut to \$2.50 and \$3.00

Ladies' Oxfords, Black and Tan, cut to 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Misses' Tan Oxfords, sizes 11 to 2, cut to 85c

Misses' Tan Button or Lace, sizes 11 to 2, cut to \$1.00 and \$1.50

Child's, sizes 8 to 11 90c and \$1.25

100 KIND CUT.

Remember the Number

WE Cummings the SHOE Man

110 SOUTH SPRING ST. LA.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard, 415 1/2 S. Spring St. SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

"REMEDIUM" The new antidote for "Alcoholism." Administered by physicians only. Pacific Celso Chemical Co., Room 204 Bullard Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

ANTIPOTON



"He found the old man a prey to one of those deep, self-developed discouragements whose cause, if we are to believe the mathematicians of health, lies in a bad digestion—in some swelling of the intestines. He was seated languidly in a large oaken chair of vast dimensions, covered with black leather, and cast upon Porbus the distant glance of a man sunk in absolute dejection."—Balzac.

Such periods come to us all. The cure is a Ripans Tabule. One gives relief!

A new style packet containing TWO RIPIANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—see page 10. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the Ripans Tabules (in glass) can be had for mail order at 50¢ per dozen. The Ripans Tabules (in glass) can be had for mail order at 50¢ per dozen. The Ripans Tabules (in glass) can be had for mail order at 50¢ per dozen.

BARKER BROS., FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES. 250-2-4 S. Spring St., Stimson Block. "Always the Cheapest."